

Peres to Rabat to see Hassan; maybe Hussein too

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Prime Minister Peres is due to meet today in Morocco with King Hassan, authoritative U.S. government sources confirmed yesterday. Peres left Israel secretly yesterday evening.

U.S. TV networks did not rule out the possibility that Jordan's King Hussein might also join Hassan and Peres in Morocco for a historic three-way meeting.

There was speculation last night that Egyptian officials might join the talks.

Hussein met last night in Amman with an emissary from Hassan, Mohammed Awad. The emissary, who is an adviser to Hassan, delivered a message from the Moroccan king to Hussein, Radio Amman reported.

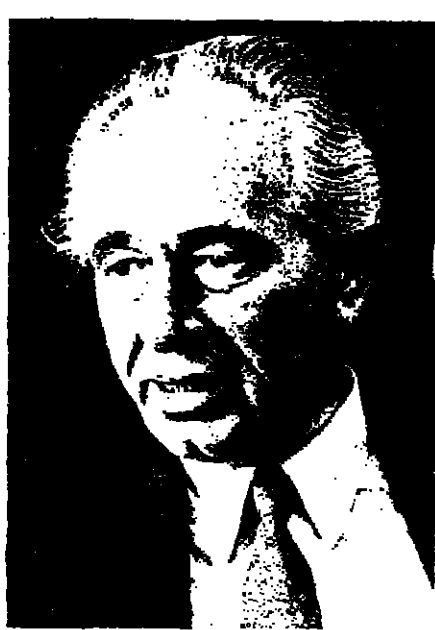
The report did not give details on the contents of the message. But Israeli sources said they assumed it concerned Peres's visit.

Hussein also phoned Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, Syrian President Hafez Assad and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Jordan Television reported last night.

There was speculation in the U.S. that Hussein was trying to get pan-Arab support for a possible meeting with Peres in Morocco.



King Hassan



Premier Peres

(Brauner)

(Cable News Network in the U.S. suggested last night that Peres had stopped overnight in Paris and that the trip to

Morocco could be cancelled because of the advance publication of the meeting with Hassan.)

U.S. government sources described the Peres visit to the North African country as "potentially very important" as far as the Arab-Israeli peace process was concerned.

"This represents a major step forward," one U.S. official said. "Another Arab leader is receiving an Israeli prime minister."

Peres is due to return to Israel tomorrow. He is accompanied by his media adviser Uri Savir, cabinet secretary Yossi Beilin, Labour MK Rafi Edri and journalists from Israel Radio and Television. Moroccan-born Edri served as an intermediary in previous Hassan-Peres contacts.

Hassan had been scheduled to make an "official working visit" to Washington this week. But the State Department announced last week that the Moroccan government had informed Washington that the king was suffering from "fatigue" and that his doctors had advised him to avoid any travel.

"He's apparently healthy enough to receive visitors," quipped a U.S. official yesterday. Another diplomat in Washington also suggested that Hassan had postponed his visit to Washington in order to receive Peres "and possibly other guests" this week.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir knew about the visit "more or less from the time it was planned," according to Foreign Ministry sources.

But ministry officials said last night that they themselves had not known anything of the visit in advance. No Foreign Ministry official accompanied Peres and, apparently, no one in the ministry had helped set up the meeting.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told *The Jerusalem Post* that he could not comment on the story, but added: "We would welcome such a meeting."

Another State Department official said: "To the extent that there is any substance, it's an Israeli and Moroccan story."

But the U.S. was believed to have been involved in organizing the Peres visit even if only by helping with some of the logistics. Clearly, U.S. officials were informed of the event.

Still, a State Department official cautioned against linking U.S. ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering's visit last week to Jordan with the Peres trip to Morocco. There had been speculation that Pickering, a former ambassador to Jordan, was carrying some sort of message from Peres to Hussein.

Hassan reportedly met with Peres while the Israeli leader was the Labour Party's opposition leader in the Knesset. One diplomatic source said that Peres was also believed to have met secretly with Hassan since becoming prime minister, but that could not be confirmed.

"Over the years," an American expert on the Middle East said, "Hassan has met with many Israelis."

A spokesman for the Moroccan Embassy in Washington insisted yesterday that he did not know anything about a Peres visit to Morocco. "That's news to me," he said.

Ironically, Morocco still has a formal treaty alliance with Libya, although that pact has clearly not inhibited Hassan from maintaining his ties with Israeli leaders and projecting a relatively moderate stance in the region.

(In East Jerusalem, *Al Fajr* editor Hanna Siniora compared the Peres visit to Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij welcomed the visit and called it "a courageous step." He wished Peres success and said it was imperative that the stalemate in the Middle East peace process be broken.)

Visit could ease
Hassan's position

Prime Minister Peres's surprise visit to Morocco is a *coup de theatre* for the guest as well as for his host.

The visit should enhance the prestige of Peres and of King Hassan internationally. Domestically, Hassan will probably gain more from the visit than Peres, whose traditional supporters will applaud him, while his traditional opponents will comment cynically that Peres wants to go out with a bang before rotation, and not with a whimper.

Peres's visit to Rabat need not necessarily pave the way for formal ties between Israel and Morocco. The two countries have enjoyed intimate connections for years, well before Hassan played his important part in making possible the visit to Jerusalem of late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat.

Even if the influence of Peres's visit on the Middle East peace process may not be dramatic, it will probably be cumulative.

His visit could help buttress Hassan's status as a catalyst of moderation in the Arab world. Syria and Algeria will flagellate the king for talking to the Zionists, and Iran will join their chorus. But Hassan wants to work in unison with the Arab

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ASHER WALLFISH

republic that has already recognized Israel, namely Egypt, and with the Arab kingdom that requires daily encouragement to support its practical dialogue with Israel, namely Jordan.

Hassan's relations with Algeria are bad enough. Peres's visit could hardly make them worse. The king has little to lose there.

Hassan is probably prepared to risk a worsening of relations with Libya. It was not long ago that Colonel Muammar Gaddafi was backing the king's Polisario enemies in the Sahara. After Hassan persuaded Gaddafi to withdraw that support in return for a symbolic union of the two countries, Gaddafi may not want to turn the clock back.

The coordination between Rabat, Cairo and Amman is a natural process since none of the three moderate Arab states wants to remain a

(Continued on Page 9)

Steps that
led to the
meeting

Post Middle East Staff

A conviction that Israel could help Morocco repair its diplomatic bridges with the U.S. might have prompted King Hassan to invite Prime Minister Peres to visit Rabat, Israeli sources said last night.

Israel, in return, may very likely seek Morocco's tacit support for plans to unilaterally grant more autonomy to West Bank and Gaza residents, while encouraging greater Jordanian involvement in the territories, the sources said.

Hassan first extended an invitation to Peres in December 1985, and then postponed it three times before the present invitation, the sources said.

The first invitation followed public statements by Hassan late last November that he would be willing to meet with the Israeli prime minister. But a few days later, he reneged on the offer.

Leaders of Israel's Moroccan Jewish community, including MK Rafi Edri (Alignment), helped arrange the current visit, the sources

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Minister quits, pre-empts dismissal over row with Peres

Clash looms on Moda'i's future

By ASHER WALLFISH
and ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporters

A conflict is already shaping up between the Alignment and the Likud over the participation of Justice Minister Moda'i in the government after rotation. Moda'i resigned from the government yesterday after a clash with Prime Minister Peres.

The Likud was adamant yesterday that Moda'i would serve in the government to be formed by Vice Premier Shamir in October. Shamir himself said that he "hoped" Moda'i would serve in his government.

Labour sources, on the other hand, expressed doubt that Moda'i would be eligible to serve. MK David Liba'i, a professor of law, said that he interpreted the coalition agreement as meaning that the government would remain unchanged after rotation, save for the replacement of Peres by Shamir.

To preclude that eventuality, the Liberal Party MKs yesterday de-

cided not to replace Moda'i, preferring to leave the Justice portfolio temporarily in the hands of another minister. The issue is not on the agenda for the Liberal central committee on Wednesday, according to acting committee chairman MK Ariel Weinstein.

There was disagreement among the Liberals as to which portfolio Moda'i would return to after rotation. Several MKs thought that he would return to the Finance Ministry, from which he was ejected some three months ago after his first run-in with Peres.

However, MK Pessah Grupper, who had been mentioned as a possible replacement for Moda'i, said that an agreement between the Alignment and the Likud at the time of the first Moda'i crisis precluded the Liberal leader from returning to the Treasury for the full four-year term of the national unity government.

Moda'i handed his resignation to



Moda'i announces his resignation at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. (Isaac Harari)

Peres at a short cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon. He decided to resign after Peres announced yester-

day morning that he intended dismissing the justice minister as a result of Moda'i's pejorative statements about Peres at a public meeting on Saturday night. The resignation will take effect tomorrow afternoon.

Moda'i's colleagues made little effort to persuade him to stay on. Shamir explained after the cabinet meeting that he had agreed to the resignation as the only means of ensuring the continuation of the unity government.

Peres told Israel Radio that he was "not happy" that Moda'i had been compelled to resign. "But government ministers, and in particular Moda'i, have been warned in the past," Peres said.

While accepting the resignation, Likud MKs maintained that it had not been justified, as Moda'i had made the same criticisms in public on previous occasions. They also quoted Labour ministers Mordechai

(Continued on back page)

Nine injured in Paris blast at OECD offices

Twelve rockets hit Madrid in terror attack

MADRID. — Suspected Basque terrorists launched 12 anti-tank rockets from a car at the Spanish Defence Ministry yesterday injuring nine people, while in Paris, a bomb exploded outside the headquarters of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

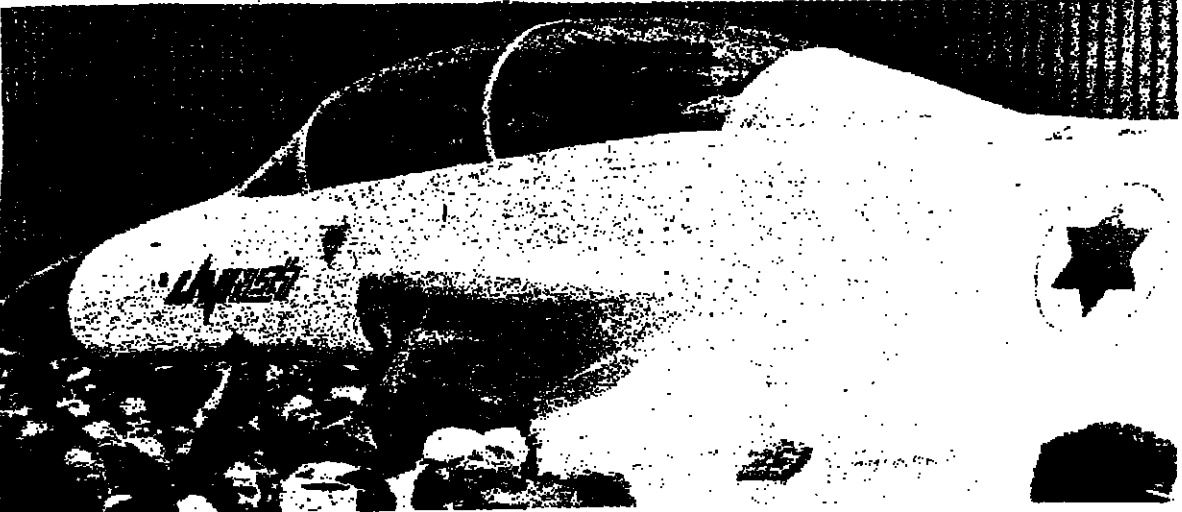
One of the injured in the Madrid

attack was Vice-Admiral Carlos Vila Miranda, deputy director of personnel in the Defence Ministry. He was hit by flying debris when a rocket struck his office, police said.

The powerful car bomb in Paris, which exploded before dawn, caused no casualties but damaged the head-

quarters of the OECD, the so-called "club" of the 24 richest Western nations.

A three-page letter posted to a Paris news agency said the attack had been carried out by the "Ciro Rizzuto Fighting Unit" of the Direct Action urban terrorist movement. (Reuter, AP)



Workers at the Israel Aircraft Industries plant in Lod swarm around the Lavi jetfighter yesterday. Report page 2.

'Security service's legal advisers must go'

Justice Ministry-Shin Bet ties deteriorate

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

Relations between the Shin Bet and Justice Ministry prosecutors have deteriorated drastically and "irreparable mistrust" could result if the two Shin Bet legal advisers, pardoned for their role in covering up the murder of captured terrorists, do not resign, senior prosecutors told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"We don't want this to appear as a blanket condemnation of the Shin Bet, but we have found it very difficult, if not impossible, to work with the service while these men are at their posts," one senior source said.

The prosecutors said that if the two "unreliable" officials did resign from the Shin Bet, chances of a

return to normalcy are "very good indeed." Several prosecutors said they still felt stung by the revelation that the two legal aides "made a mockery" of State Attorney Yona Blattman during his inquiry into the murder of two terrorists captured after the Ashkelon bus hijacking in 1984.

"Well-planned, sophisticated methods of suborning witnesses and tampering with state's evidence are not only serious criminal offences, but a slap in the face to our department," one source said.

According to senior ministry sources, some 20 cases involving Shin Bet testimony are now before the courts. Without "mutual cooperation and trust" between the two

bodies, sources say, such sensitive cases cannot be treated effectively. "A definite feeling of mistrust has harmed our work regarding these cases," one source said. "It's very disturbing when you simply don't know whom to believe."

Justice Ministry sources have revealed that the police probe into the GSS affair is being headed by Deputy Commander Zehariya Banai, deputy head of the police investigations unit and a long-time police intelligence man, Israel TV reported last night.

His deputy in the GSS probe is Assistant Commander Yehuda Dik, who was formerly a police prosecutor, it was reported.

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Omri Karmon (Shin Bet) Netanya

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	21.7.86	22.7.86	23.7.86
City	C	F	C
Amsterdam	14	57	28
Brussels	10	50	21
Buenos Aires	5	41	13
Chicago	22	72	38
Copenhagen	14	57	18
Frankfurt	18	64	25
Geneva	14	57	22
London	18	64	25
Madrid	25	77	32
Moscow	18	64	25
Nairobi	24	75	31
Paris	18	64	25
Rio de Janeiro	14	57	22
Stockholm	14	57	22
Tokyo	21	70	28
Zurich	18	64	25

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

City	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	32	17-30	32
Golan	38	18-32	34
Nahariya	47	16-30	32
Safed	47	16-30	32
Haifa Port	50	22-36	37
Tiberias	48	20-30	32
Nazareth	48	20-30	32
Afula	42	20-32	33
Sharon	42	20-32	34
Tel Aviv	65	24-30	30
B-G Airport	58	22-30	32
Jericho	36	22-38	39
Gaza	68	23-29	30
Beerseba	36	20-34	35

'No criminal suspicions' against Suissa

By BARBARA AMOUVAL For The Jerusalem Post

A commission investigating allegations of improper management and acceptance of bribes by Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa has not found "reasonable suspicion of criminal acts" to warrant a transfer of material to police prosecutors.

"Suissa still has the full support of Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev and ranking Prisons Service officers, as well as the backing of an overwhelming majority of the prison population," said a Police Ministry spokesman yesterday.

The Jerusalem Post has learned that, among the complaints submitted by three senior aides who were recently demoted by Suissa, it was alleged that Suissa accepted gifts from an income-tax officer whose son is in Ramle prison. Also to be investigated are allegations that Suissa accepted contributions towards his son David's legal defence from families of prisoners and "others within the network." (David Suissa was recently released from a French prison where he was held for nearly three years for heroin smuggling.)

Persons close to the three recently demoted by Suissa say these allegations raise suspicion of serious crimes and, as such, should be probed by police investigators and not by a ministerial commission.

Regarding reports concerning a complaint supposedly submitted to Bar-Lev by a Prisons Service purchasing department head claiming that Suissa hired a friend to work in Ramle and ordered his staff to drive her to meetings with him during working hours, Bar-Lev's spokesman said: "This is ridiculous. I don't know who this officer is and no such letter has reached the minister or the ministry controller."

Rubinstein sets record straight on transmitter

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said yesterday that there was no truth in press reports that the Voice of America transmitter to be built in the Arava would be manned by an American company.

It would be manned by Israelis, Rubinstein said, in reply to an urgent parliamentary question by Yitzhak Arzi (Alignment).

TA's Reading smokestack may come tumbling down

By BERNARD JOSEPHS Jerusalem Post Reporter

A proposal to demolish one of Tel Aviv's ugliest landmarks is to be discussed today by the Knesset Energy Committee. Yesterday, committee chairman Uriel Lynn explained why he hoped it would be knocked down.

The committee is to consider the future of the Reading power station whose giant smokestack has loomed over North Tel Aviv since 1960.

The plant is likely to become redundant by about 1990, when the new power station at Ashkelon will go into full production.

"When Ashkelon starts functioning, we will have too much electricity-producing capacity for the needs of the country. We will have to decide which of our power stations to close," said Lynn.

Reading was the favorite because of the value of its site and the

HOME NEWS

'Both Star of David, Stars and Stripes' Lavi jet fighter makes its debut

Post Defence Reporter

The accent was distinctly American as the pride of Israeli technology—the Lavi—made its official debut last night. U.S. Congressman Jack Kemp, a keynote speaker at the gala event, said it quite plainly: "This aircraft could have both the Star of David and the Stars and Stripes as its insignia."

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin paid special tribute to the U.S. congressional delegation that attended the Lavi rollout, saying that the American contribution had been crucial to the success of the project.

Two thousand invited guests sat in stands in front of the Lavi hangar in the Israel Aircraft Industries com-

plex near Ben-Gurion Airport as the gleaming white aircraft was rolled out by a small yellow tractor to music by the Israel Air Force band. The guest list was a veritable register of Israeli VIPs, with the notable exception of the prime minister, who had his own rollout ceremony earlier in the day with the IAI workers. The cancellation of his attendance at the official ceremony was the first indication of his trip to Morocco.

However, pride of place was given to the pro-Israel U.S. politicians who have been the major supporters of the Lavi in Washington. Moshe Keret, the president of IAI, the manufacturers of the Lavi, welcomed representatives of the U.S.

manufacturers who had provided major systems for the aircraft. He noted that 120 U.S. subcontractors were involved in the project.

Republican Congressman Kemp is a member of the key appropriations committee and was instrumental in pushing through the \$1.2 billion so far approved by the U.S. for the development of the Lavi. He is regarded in the U.S. as a major presidential hopeful for the 1988 election.

Kemp, who flew in especially for the rollout ceremony, was more than enthusiastic in his support for the aircraft and for the State of Israel. Praising Israel's resoluteness and democratic values, Kemp said that

as a reliable ally of the U.S. it should be included in the Nato alliance.

Touching on the major threat facing the Lavi, the curtailment of funding due to sharp differences in cost estimates between IAI and the Pentagon, Kemp said that even in the U.S. there were sometimes objective and "sometimes subjective" differences of opinion in monitoring the costs of major weapons systems. He stressed that the decision to go ahead with the Lavi was solely an Israeli one.

Rabin noted that, although the Lavi had passed a major hurdle, much effort and sacrifice would be required before it went into production for the Air Force.

The Moda'i non-crisis

Likud ready to pay heavy price to ensure rotation

There are a number of clear lessons in the brief non-crisis through which Israel's political leaders passed these past two days.

The first is that the Likud's readiness to suffer defeat at Labour's hands will grow along with the approach of rotation in mid-October.

A few days ago, at a cabinet meeting over the General Security Service affair, Yitzhak Shamir angrily threatened to go to the electorate if Labour insisted on a judicial commission of inquiry. But there can be little doubt that between the two roads to power, Shamir and his colleagues by far prefer the sure path of rotation to the uncertain course of premature general elections.

A few months ago, when Yitzhak Moda'i let loose verbally at Shimon Peres for the first time, the Likud ministers stood by him to a man to resist his ouster from the cabinet. Even though Peres had a good case, Labour only shifted Moda'i from the Finance Ministry to the Justice Ministry.

Peres's position this time round was stronger, and not only because of the onset of rotation. This was Moda'i's second transgression. But the speed and universality of the abandonment of Moda'i by his Likud colleagues—apparently both Herut and Liberals—is explicable mainly in the light of the proximity of rotation. Lambasting Peres theoretically remains a favoured Likud

ANALYSIS

BENNY MORRIS

But the party's athletes will not doubt forswear it for the coming weeks, and may well be hard put to play it even after rotation. The party may have to restrict itself to a safer game (attacking ministers Gur, Ya'acobi or Shaha?).

The second lesson from the affair is that even with Peres, there are limits. First there was Sharon, then there was Moda'i. Now Moda'i II. No doubt Moda'i in part is the victim of a rage that has been building up in Peres for weeks because of the GSS affair. Peres has emerged thus far from the affair much maligned, and particularly in circles and the media which are his traditional mainstays. The essence of the attacks has been that Peres—as the Likud for years maintained—is unreliable and shifty. The prime minister's less-than-straightforward, vacillating handling of the GSS affair has helped to wreck almost two years of hard PR work by the prime minister and his aides.

To have allowed Moda'i to get away with yet another frontal assault on Peres would have been inconceivable, and this is probably what Labour's ministers told Peres at their meeting with him Sunday morning.

No doubt the anti-rotationists in Labour, who are growing increasingly vocal and desperate, will regard the smooth Moda'i ouster as a signal to step up the pressure on the Likud, either to force the Likud to break up the coalition, or else to squeeze out as many concessions from the Likud as possible in the 11 weeks of Labour rule that remain.

In the coming weeks, if Jordan's King Hussein is compliant, some sort of Labour move to open negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians can be expected, and the Likud will have to grin and bear it, or forgo rotation. There may also be room for forcing the Likud to eat humble pie over Taba and relations with Egypt.

Meanwhile, Moda'i has been sacrificed, at least for three months, on the altar of rotation. No one knows who may be next. Moda'i was right in saying that soon the Likud leaders will find it difficult to breathe.

But at the Justice Ministry, many of the senior officials and state attorneys breathed a sigh of relief at Moda'i's departure. Probably no minister has so indelibly left his mark in so short a time. Moda'i's abrupt ouster of attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir and his role in forging the questionable pardon-resignation package deal in the GSS affair will be long remembered by many as attempts to subvert justice. Moda'i in a very brief time at the Justice Ministry almost managed to blot out his successes as finance minister.

Justice Ministry officials: Serious work has stopped

By BARBARA AMOUVAL

Senior justice ministry officials yesterday braced themselves for the second ministerial upheaval in less than four months. Many were wary of overly-sharp responses to Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i's announced resignation. But several officials admitted in private conversations with The Jerusalem Post that they felt victimized and abused by political infighting that made it virtually impossible to get work done.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish, State Attorney Yona Blattman, legislation officer Yehudit Tzur and other senior officials kept busy behind closed office doors during yesterday's press conference, in which Moda'i tendered his resignation.

None of the officials would speak for the record about the coming change of guard. "We are civil servants; we have no say and take no

stand on political comings and goings," said Yosef Ben Or, senior assistant to the state attorney.

But off the record, the mood was despondent over what many at the ministry anticipated as a period of weak leadership until the rotation.

"Sure, we can proceed with routine work, and previously-ordered research," said one source in the ministry's legal advice and research department. "But we have to stall all important work on extradition, for example, until a new minister comes in, acquaints himself with the material and formulates policy."

"The Justice Ministry—more than any other ministry—was intended to be an apolitical office. Since Nissim's departure in the coalition's first round of musical chairs, however, we've all begun to feel political pressures at work here," said an angry official.

2 years in prison for Toto bribe attempt

TEL AVIV (Itim).—Ya'acov Hertz, 29, was sentenced yesterday in the magistrates' court here to two-and-a-half years in prison and an additional two years of probation for attempting to bribe soccer players.

Hertz tried to persuade sportsmen to play badly, so their teams would lose, or to play harder to win. He headed a group of 20 people who placed \$1 million in bets over the past year-and-a-half.

The judge said he had to hand down a harsh sentence to "clean the air" around Toto betting. The sentence, he said, was a warning to Hertz, to potential manipulators, and to soccer players who "lack moral strength."

Bomb in Ashkelon

ASHKELOH (Itim).—The Ashkelon police yesterday neutralized an explosive device at the central bus station. It was spotted under a bench near the ticket office.

The bare-chested youth and the stolen bus

By YORAM GAZIT For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV.—A loud metallic crash followed by excited shouting got me out of my apartment on Ramat Gan's Krimetz Street at about 1:30 a.m. yesterday.

A Dan bus, its engine roaring and its right side torn off, was blocking the road across from a military base.

A bare-chested youth was inside the bus, threatening a middle-aged bus driver who blocked his way.

The man, Moshe Resnik, who is my neighbour, told me that he had seen the youth trying to run away from the bus after he had crashed it.

"I didn't do it," screamed the 16-year-old Jaffa resident. "Do I look like someone who could drive a bus?"

At that point he raised a large stick and threatened Resnik. I got the stick out of his hands and helped Resnik restrain him until the police arrived a few minutes later.

One of the officers said he had questioned the youth earlier that evening after spotting him walking bare-chested on Ramat Gan's Jabotinsky Street.

The bus was stolen from Gali-Gil parking lot.

The youth will appear today in the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court.



The Reading smokestack—an ugly landmark (Dekel)



Two new ambassadors—Etta Enriquez of the Philippines and Alain Pierret of France—yesterday presented their credentials to President Herzog. Pierret, 56, formerly served in Niger, and Enriquez in Singapore. (Isaac Harari)

Stormy start to NRP overdue convention

By SARAH HONIG Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV.—The National Religious Party's 1,000 convention delegates last night voted themselves members of the party's central committee, though the move is subject to a court ruling expected this morning. The selection of a successor to Dr. Yosef Burg was put off until September 4.

The NRP's long overdue convention got off to a stormy start with the proceedings often strongly resembling those of last March's aborted Herut convention and just narrowly avoiding the same ill-fated conclusion.

One of the party's executive members, Hananya Weinberger, won a district court injunction forbidding the convention from voting on motions that could affect the party's internal balance. He claimed that the party elections were rigged. After drawn-out behind-the-scenes consultations, the NRP's legal advisers concluded that the convention could vote on matters dealing directly with the convention proper.

The first item on the agenda, however, was the approval of the controversial new party constitution formulated by the NRP rehabilitation committee. Following a near-riot, the constitution was finally adopted. The day's controversial proceedings may be disqualified by the court this morning.

When the actual debates began, speaker after speaker demanded that the rehabilitation committee's decision to include only 460 members in the new central committee be rejected. MK Avner Shalev also demanded vociferously that the election of a new leader to replace Burg be held immediately.

When disorder was at its worst and violence appeared imminent, the Religious Kibbutz Movement's Avraham Stern proposed accepting all the rehabilitation committee's proposals as one package with the exception of turning all 1,000 convention delegates into an enlarged party central committee. The proposal was almost unanimously accepted, by an overwhelming show of hands.

Bush to sign tourism treaty here

By GREER FAY CASHMAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

Vice President George Bush is expected to sign a draft memorandum of a tourism treaty between the U.S. and Israel during his visit here next week according to an Israel Radio report yesterday.

But the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv was yesterday unable to confirm whether Bush would in fact sign the memorandum.

The Tourism Ministry was cautious in its reaction to the report, saying only that if the accord did go through, it would be a great achievement for Israel.

Bush indicated to Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir during his visit to the U.S. in June that he would be happy to sign such a treaty in Jerusalem. In the interim, however, the Americas appear to have had second thoughts.

Israel Radio's Washington correspondent Shimon Shiffer said yesterday that the memorandum had been agreed upon several days ago in

Washington and that Bush would sign it in Jerusalem along with several other agreements.

One stumbling block may be U.S. objections to Israel's travel tax. Shiffer said. This would explain why Shafir has been working so assiduously to have the travel tax repealed.

Activists demand new Soviet Jewry policy

For the third time in the past week, a group of Russian immigrants and Soviet Jewry activists yesterday congregated across the street from the prime minister's residence in order to press him to re-examine the government's policy on Soviet Jewry.

The demonstrators held placards calling on Prime Minister Peres to act more forcefully against the virtual freeze in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

Arnona refunds mostly for banks, government offices

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Banks and government offices will receive most of the Jerusalem Municipality's refund of about NIS 6 million in municipal rates (arnona) payments, Mayor Teddy Kollek said yesterday.

Kollek was accompanying Finance Minister Moshe Nissim on a tour of the city. Nissim and Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz on Sunday decided not to approve the hike in rates which had been imposed in late 1985. Nissim explained the rejection by saying that everyone had to practice self-restraint.

City Treasurer Uzi Wexler said homeowners would receive only NIS 60,000 of the refund and about NIS 5m. would be refunded to banks and government institutions. The rest, about NIS 940,000 would go to small businesses. Wexler called the decision "larceny" because the government itself would receive so much of the refund.

The municipality invited Nissim, in his new capacity as finance minister, to get acquainted with Jerusalem's problems. Nissim visited the state elementary girls' school in Silwan, where he was told about overcrowding in East Jerusalem schools.

In Silwan alone, 32 new classrooms are needed and only 12 are under construction, said school superintendent Michael Gal. Kollek

told Nissim that 10,000 East Jerusalem children study in private schools without municipal supervision, many in institutions supported by the PLO. He said if conditions in state schools were improved, more children would go to state schools.

Four West Bank men held as terror suspects

Jerusalem Post Staff

Four West Bank men suspected of being active in terror organizations and of inciting hostile acts have been placed under town arrest by the security authorities.

The four are Bandali Adnan and Isa Riizik Kumsiyeh of Beit Sahur, Hussein Abu Ajumyeh of Dehaisheh, and Nayer Abu Aisha of Bethlehem.

The issuing of the arrest orders was first reported in the East Jerusalem press yesterday and later confirmed by military spokesmen.

Quins doing better

TEL HASHOMER (Itim).—The condition of the quintuplets born at Sheba Hospital here last Friday has improved, their doctor reported yesterday.

High Court orders release of Romanian couple

By MENACHEM SHALEV For The Jerusalem Post

Victor and Olivia Godeanu, a Christian Romanian couple facing an Interior Ministry deportation order, were ordered released from prison yesterday by an interim order of the High Court of Justice.

On Thursday, Justice Abaron Barak gave Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz 45 days to show cause why the couple should not be granted Israeli citizenship or permission to become permanent residents.

Victor Godeanu has been in Ramle prison and his wife in Neve

Tirza prison since June 8 for failing to comply with a deportation order issued in April of this year.

Victor Godeanu was born in Romania in 1956 to Maria Abramowitz, a Christian who came to Israel in 1975 with Victor's Jewish stepfather. She and her two children of the second marriage were granted Israeli citizenship by virtue of the Law of Return which grants citizenship to non-Jewish family members of Jewish immigrants.

In May 1985, the Godeanans came to Israel after several previous visits

STEPS

(Continued from Page One)

said. Edri reportedly visited Morocco two months ago.

The director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham (Abrasha) Tamir, also played a role in arranging the Hassan-Peres meeting while on a recent trip to Paris, sources added.

The meeting comes in an atmosphere of strained U.S.-Morocco relations. Last week, the Moroccan king postponed a visit to Washington that was to have begun today.

For a while last year, Hassan reportedly was unwelcome in the White House because of his alliance with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, which apparently upset President Reagan.

Hassan's moves towards Libya were dictated by internal security considerations—the need to secure Libyan aid for Morocco's 10-year war with the Algerian-supported Polisario movement in the Spanish Sahara.

Likewise, Hassan's current rapprochement with Israel may be an effort to secure more U.S. aid for the troubled Moroccan economy, drained by the \$1 billion-a-year civil war and depressed prices for its largest export item—phosphate.

As chairman of the last Arab summit conference and president of the Islamic Nations Permanent Committee on Jerusalem, Hassan is in a position to speak authoritatively on the Middle East.

Officially regarded as a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, he grants Morocco's 18,000 Jews virtually complete religious freedom.

In May 1984, Moroccan Jews held an international conference in Rabat, which included an official Israeli delegation. Hassan lashed out at Arab critics of the meeting saying that Jews as well as other Moroccan citizens had a right to hold such a convention.

Hassan's late father, Mohammed V, is considered a hero by North African Jews because he refused to allow their deportation to Nazi Germany during World War II. The king feared that his rule would be endangered if the Jews were harmed.

Hassan is something of a maverick in the Arab world, maintaining quiet, informal contacts with Israeli and Jewish leaders.

Hassan held two meetings with Peres when he was the opposition leader. He secretly welcomed Yitzhak Rabin as a guest when Rabin was premier. And he hosted a 1977 meeting in Morocco between the late Moshe Dayan and Hassan Taha, an emissary of Anwar Sadat—an encounter which paved the way for Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

Hassan initially backed Sadat's peace moves, but later changed his position under pressure from other Arab Leaders.

Last November, around the time of his initial invitation to Peres, Hassan also proposed that the Arabs hold direct, unconditional peace talks with Israel although 24 hours later he reverted to the longstanding Arab conditions for such talks.

Aloni meets in Athens with foreign minister

ATHENS (JTA).—Shulamit Aloni, MK yesterday met with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias for talks that lasted an hour-and-a-half.

They exchanged views on "the Middle East problem and its perspectives for peace," the Foreign Ministry stated here. Also discussed were Greece-Israel relations, the announcement said. The foreign minister informed Aloni "in depth" about the problem of Cyprus.

Aloni is in Greece as the guest of the foreign minister for a three-day visit which began on Sunday. She is accompanied by Drora Kash, secretary-general of the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East.

More than half Commonwealth nations boycott Games

No breakthrough at Botha-Tutu meeting

PRETORIA. — President P.W. Botha said he told Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday that the black churchmen should reject economic sanctions as foreign intervention in South Africa's affairs.

Tutu said earlier he had asked the President to end the national state of emergency, withdraw troops from black townships, free detainees and lift bans on political organizations.

Tutu called the meeting "very friendly" but gave no indication Botha had altered his stance on any of the major issues.

"The State President did not agree with me that the situation is deteriorating," Tutu told reporters after his nearly two-hour talk with Botha in the President's office.

Botha's statement, made available by the government about three hours later, said: "I told Bishop Tutu that I expect it of him as a South African to take a stand rejecting the imposition of sanctions, and that I expect it from him to stand up against foreign intervention in the affairs of the country."

He also said that he regarded the black Anglican clergyman as representative of only a segment of the churches in South Africa and "the views expressed by individual church spokesmen cannot be regarded as more than just a reflection of part of the diversity."

Tutu said they had discussed the crisis in black education and the cases of churchmen among thousands believed detained under the state of emergency. Botha agreed to reconsider certain detention cases.

The state Bureau of Information said police were investigating allegations by another anti-apartheid churchman, Allan Boesak, that a tear-gas canister had been lobbed into his car after a church service Sunday.

"We have the assurance of police that no tear-gas canisters were purposely thrown at the vehicle," Bureau spokeswoman Ronelle Henning said at a briefing yesterday. She said police fired



South African President P.W. Botha and civil rights leader Bishop Desmond Tutu pose for photographers before their talks in Pretoria yesterday. (Reuters telephoto)

tear-gas at people leaving a church in Elsie's river, a coloured (mixed race) township near Cape Town, after they stoned policemen, injuring one. The bureau reported two more black deaths in political violence, one of them a policeman shot by gunmen in a car east of Johannesburg.

The burnt body of the other man was found near the north-eastern town of Nelspruit, it said.

In Edinburgh yesterday, the Commonwealth Games plunged deeper into chaos when three more nations decided to keep their teams at home, and the chairman of the games' funders demanded compensation from those countries staying away.

"We are going to hit them in the pocket," press tycoon Robert Maxwell told a news conference, adding that nations which have withdrawn from the event face a £2 million cancellation bill.

Maxwell said he would also present the British government with a demand for compensation. The announcement followed a decision yesterday by Cyprus, Sri Lanka and the Seychelles not to send athletes to the so-called "friendly games" which are scheduled to begin on Thursday, making it the smallest games for 32 years.

The withdrawals brought to 26 the number of African, Asian and Caribbean nations joining in the boycott against Britain's refusal to impose sanctions against the Pretoria government. In addition, Lesotho, which first sent and then withdrew its team, said it simply lacked athletes of the required calibre.

The pull-out of the 27 nations — more than half the Commonwealth's 49 nations — means that at least 1,000 of the original 3,151 athletes and officials will be absent. (AP, UPI)

Home-made 'cable-cars' roll Czechs over border

VIENNA (AFP). — Two Czechoslovaks made a dramatic escape into Austria over the rain-drenched weekend using home-made trolleys as cable cars on a non-electrified support wire between two power pylons straddling the border, police said here yesterday.

The two were named as Robert Ospald, a 30-year-old worker, and Zdenek Pohl, a 20-year-old locksmith, who planned their flight a year ago, well aware of the dangers. They chose a border point about 50 kms north of Vienna, where Czechoslovakia has built numerous watchtowers and barbed-wire fences lined with landmines, making escape virtually impossible.

Just after midnight Saturday they climbed up a pylon on the Czechoslovak side and placed the pulleys of their separate trolleys on the support wire running to the nearest pylon on Austrian soil. The trolleys, equipped with braking systems, then rolled them the 300 metres to the Austrian pylon.

Rain-soaked and exhausted by the nervous strain, they set off over the fields looking for a bus stop, each carrying his trusted trolley. They found one. Neither had any local money and the bus driver took his strange passengers to the police border post at Haugsdorf.

Syria still planning to find an alternative to the PLO

PARIS (Itim). — Syrian President Hafez Assad is secretly trying to find an alternative to the PLO despite his government's continuing public assertions that it has no opposition to conciliation with the PLO's legitimate leadership, according to one Arabic language newspaper here. The report on Assad's moves appeared recently in the newspaper *Al-Talia al-Arabiya*. The newspaper claimed it had obtained copies of a secret plan drawn up by the Damascus-controlled Palestinian organization A-Saika for changing the PLO leadership.

The plan calls for the establishment of a temporary PLO leadership made up of as many as nine independent Palestinian personalities.

The leadership would operate for no more than six months, and would be responsible for establishing a committee to investigate deviations within the PLO organization.

The plan aims at bolstering national PLO unity and weakening the impact of U.S.-sponsored blueprints, the Camp David accords and the Amman agreement calling for Jordanian-PLO coordination.

Hizbollah threatens Syrians

Jerusalem Post Reporter. The Shiite fundamentalist Hizbollah party said yesterday that it will not allow the deployment of Syrian forces in its southern suburb of Beirut, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

In a statement published yesterday, the party's spiritual leader, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, said that there is no security or political justification for the deployment of any force in the southern suburb.

French defence minister in Jordan

AMMAN (Reuters). — French Defence Minister Andre Giraud arrived in Amman yesterday for talks expected to cover defence cooperation and arms sales to Jordan.

French Embassy officials said Giraud was expected to meet King Hussein. Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Zaid Bin Shaker.

mainly from the U.S., is seeking to diversify its purchases, particularly after the indefinite postponement of a \$1.9 billion arms package following opposition to the deal in the U.S. Congress.

Hussein visited France in June, and a French official said Jordan is negotiating for 26 to 28 advanced Mirage-2000 warplanes. Jordan already has 36 Mirage F-1 interceptors and 15 Alouette helicopters.

Jordan, which has bought arms

Unifil soldier dies in traffic accident

BEIRUT (Reuters). — An Irish UN soldier was killed and two others were injured when their armoured vehicle overturned accidentally in South Lebanon, a spokesman for

Unifil said yesterday. Pvt. Paul Fagerty, 23, was the 125th Unifil soldier to die in Lebanon since the peacekeeping force was deployed in 1978.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

EC warns Ethiopia on human rights

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — European Community foreign ministers yesterday urged governments in the troubled Horn of Africa to continue moves towards peaceful settlement of conflicts and to ensure respect for human rights.

In what diplomats saw as a veiled warning to the Marxist Ethiopian government, the 12 ministers also said they would continue to pay careful attention to the consequences of resettlement programmes.

Addis Ababa has come under attack from several international relief organizations for forcibly moving people from their homes to areas where they can be fed more easily.

Zaire walked out of the OAU summit in 1984 following the admission of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, the state declared by the Polisario Front fighting Morocco over the western Sahara.

Zaire is full OAU member again

ADDIS ABABA (AFP). — Zaire has returned to full participation in the Organization of African Unity after a two-year lapse, but its differences with the OAU over the Saharan question remain. Kinshasa's Foreign Minister Mandungu Bula Nyati said here yesterday.

Speaking soon after his arrival here for a ministerial meeting preliminary to next week's OAU summit, he said Zaire had decided to end

its self-imposed suspension after pressure from other African heads of state, including Senegalese President and present OAU chairman Abdo Diouf.

Zaire walked out of the OAU summit in 1984 following the admission of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, the state declared by the Polisario Front fighting Morocco over the western Sahara.

German air executive jailed as Soviet spy

MUNICH (AFP). — A West German aeronautics executive was jailed for eight-and-a-half years here yesterday for spying for the Soviet Union.

Boy-thieves steal their magistrate's wallet

PERTH (Reuters). — Two teen-aged boys stole the wallet of a magistrate who had just heard theft charges against them, police here said yesterday.

The boys, 15 and 16, took the wallet containing 40 Australian dollars (U.S. \$25) from Magistrate Peter Michelides' chambers last Friday during a break in court proceedings.

Police who declined to identify the boys, said the two escaped through the ceiling of the court house but had been caught. The magistrate's wallet was recovered but the money was missing.

The court was told that Rotsch, who was arrested in September 1984, had worked for the Soviet intelligence service for 30 years.

The court was told that Rotsch, who was arrested in September 1984, had worked for the Soviet intelligence service for 30 years.

Britons camp out to view royal wedding

LONDON. — Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson rehearsed their wedding ceremony at Westminster Abbey for the last time yesterday and spectators were already lining the streets three days before the actual event.

Accompanied by best man Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth II's youngest son, the couple went through the nuptials with the archbishop of Canterbury, who will officiate at tomorrow's ceremony.

The first of the thousands of people expected to line the streets for the wedding were already setting up camp. Sue Hammond, 39, and Zoe Nichols, 14, arrived with camp beds, sleeping bags and a large umbrella and settled down on the sidewalk across from the abbey.

Meanwhile, the wedding cake, at 168 cm, almost as tall as the bride, arrived after a 400-km journey from the Royal Navy supply school in Cornwall, where it was baked.

The cake arrived by van with an identical spare, baked in case one of them was damaged in transit.

Dress designers said copies of Ferguson's dress would be on sale the morning after the wedding.

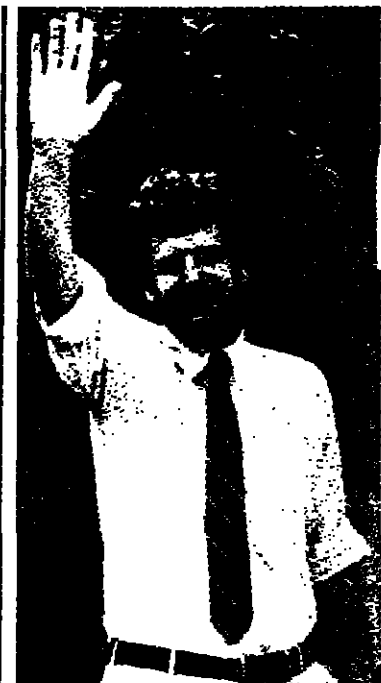
Prince Andrew Albert Christian Edward earned his "Randy Andy" nickname while he was still at school, and his name has been linked with a succession of attractive women ever since.

Some have made considerable sums of money from their memoirs. "Randy Andy" soon acquired other nicknames — "The Romeo Prince", and, perhaps more embarrassing for his family, "One Night Standrew."

But the little black book of his bachelor days will be in the garbage can by the time he marries Sarah Ferguson tomorrow (AP, OFNS).

Huge landslide continues in central China

PEKING (AFP). — A massive landslide that began in central China last Wednesday is continuing, with millions of cubic metres of earth moving down the mountainside. The New China News Agency said yesterday.



"New York Times" reporter John Burns, waving to newsmen yesterday from inside a compound of Peking's Public Security Bureau. (Reuters telephoto)

"NY Times" editor warns China on reporter's arrest

PEKING (AP). — New York Times executive editor A.M. Rosenthal yesterday told reporters, after meeting in Peking for about 30 minutes with the paper's detained correspondent John Burns (pictured above), that he told the security officer at the meeting, "If a reporter like John Burns working for a newspaper like the New York Times can be harassed at an airport for 15 hours and then detained for four or five days, then I fear that the picture of China around the world will diminish seriously."

Burns, 41, met separately yesterday with British and U.S. Embassy officials, his wife Jane Scott-Long and their two small children.

Burns was arrested last Friday at Peking airport as he and his family were leaving on a vacation, on charges of having earlier entered a restricted zone and suspicion of espionage.

West Germany 'swamped' by Third World refugees

BONN (Reuters). — The West German authorities appear to be losing control over a flood of Third World refugees who arrive mainly via East Germany.

As police in West Berlin reported the first violence in reaction to the influx, conservative politicians demanded changes to the country's constitution to eliminate a clause pledging political asylum to all who are subject to oppression.

More than 42,000 refugees, a large proportion of them Lebanese and Iranians, have sought asylum in West Germany this year, most of them flying first to East Germany and then crossing into West Berlin.

The West Berlin authorities said more than 400 entered the city at the weekend, swamping already choked reception centres.

Some were put into a makeshift camp of steel containers, and the authorities took over a suburban soccer ground and erected tents there to house the rest.

Deputy Mayor Hanna-Renate Laurien said West Berlin is at the end of its capacity to deal with the

refugees and has urged the Bonn government to take urgent steps this week to relieve the burden on the city.

Reception camps elsewhere in West Germany are also bursting at the seams, and many of the refugees sent from Berlin are being directed to a growing "tent city" near Helmstedt on the East-West German border.

Police in West Berlin said three officers were injured, one of them seriously, in clashes Sunday night when gangs of youths protested against the admission of the refugees.

It was the first eruption of violence over the refugee issue, but it followed demonstrations by Berliners angry at having their sports field impounded for the emergency transit camp.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann warned at the weekend that the number of refugees would exceed 100,000 this year and could double in 1987 if nothing is done to stem the influx.

Titanic's stern found intact

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts (AP). — Explorers found the stern of the Titanic about 6 metres from the main portion of the sunken luxury liner, the expedition's leader reported Sunday.

"At least one third of the ship, the stern section, is intact," Robert Ballard said by radio from his research vessel Atlantis II to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

"We were very surprised to find so large a section intact and sitting up in the water," he said. "Everything else was so damaged."

Ballard estimated the stern section was about 75 metres long and said it was discovered in photographs taken Saturday by a remotely controlled camera that was towed from the Atlantis II.

He said the stern section was in the debris field, a 200-metre stretch of ocean floor where many of the Titanic's objects fell as it sank to the bottom, 4 kilometres below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean and some 72 kilometres southeast of Newfoundland.

Ballard, who led the group that discovered the ship last September, on Friday released 12 colour slides and a three-minute colour videotape of the rust-encrusted bulk showing a remarkably well-preserved crystal chandelier.

Draft of U.S. reply to Gorbachev goes to allies

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan has approved the basic thrust of a response to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on arms control, and top administration officials are now consulting with America's allies on it, the White House said yesterday.

A White House spokesman said Reagan's response to a June 23 arms-control letter from the Soviet leader would be sent within the next 10 days, but he told reporters the final draft had not yet been completed and signed by the president.

"We are now beginning the process of consulting with our allies, with Ambassadors (Paul) Nitze and (Edward) Rowny going to Europe and Asia respectively to consult," the spokesman said.

Many allies have complained that they were not given details in advance of the president's May 27 statement that he would no longer be bound by the limits of the unratified Salt-2 treaty.

The White House official said Reagan's response to his Soviet counterpart would be comprehensive, addressing not only the contents of Gorbachev's letter but also new Soviet proposals presented in Geneva just prior to the completion of the last round of arms-control talks.

For the first time, the Soviets offered deep cuts in strategic nuclear weapons in exchange for a U.S. commitment to extend the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, administration officials said.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that Reagan plans to tell Gorbachev he is ready to negotiate on all aspects of the Soviet proposals.

It also said Reagan's proposed reply could lead to an arms-control compromise between the superpowers that could delay deployment of the so-called "Star Wars" missile defence system.

In Geneva, U.S. and Soviet experts made final preparations yesterday for two sets of special arms-control talks, with both sides approaching them with different agendas.

The talks, convened at relatively short notice during the summer recess of the regular U.S.-Soviet arms-control negotiations are the result of a new flurry of diplomatic activity which U.S. officials hope will lead to a second superpower summit, perhaps before the end of the year.

Today the experts are to meet on the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty that Reagan intends to scrap. Talks on nuclear weapons tests are tentatively set to begin on Friday.

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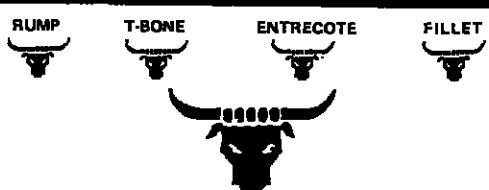
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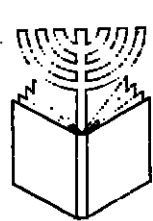
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HOME NEWS

Mothers
struggle
for their
children's
aliya

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Dr. Vanda Osnis has never seen her grandchildren, and Asia Polanshky knows her infant great-grandchildren only from pictures. They are two among about 200 mothers in Israel who had to leave their children behind when they made aliya from the Soviet Union.

The Council for Soviet Jewry has organized these mothers and is launching a campaign to arouse public opinion to persuade Soviet authorities to allow their grown children to leave for Israel.

"In meeting with these mothers, I have learned that even a grown son or daughter with children of his or her own is still a child where the mother is concerned," said MK Nava Arad, who is heading the council's campaign. She was speaking at a meeting with journalists where about 80 of the mothers were holding pictures of their sons or daughters. Osnis said that what kept her and

her husband going were the weekly phone conversations with their only son, whom they have not seen for 14 years.

"We have good reason to worry, because today's prisoners of Zion are yesterday's refuseniks," she said. "My son hasn't worked as an engineer since he first asked for an exit visa 15 years ago. He has to take whatever work he can get so they won't accuse him of parasitism. Every day that goes by and we don't hear bad news, we are grateful."

Frieda Lemberg, a widow whose only son is a refusenik, pointed out that Israeli parents would be very concerned if their children did not come or call when expected. "So you can imagine how we feel when we're

dependent on letters, which don't always come. Some mothers have died waiting for their children to be allowed to come, and as we get older we wonder if we will ever see our children again. I don't know how to describe the suffering, but it has gone on long enough and we want other women, other mothers, to help us end it."

Arad, who is vice-president of the Socialist Women's International, expects to call on that organization to help.

The Socialist International (of which the women's international is a part) passed a resolution at its recent meeting in Lima expressing concern about Soviet human-right violations and urging the Soviet Union to allow all Jews who wish to do so to leave

for Israel. "From what I know of the leaders of the Socialist International, headed by Willy Brandt, I am sure they will help us," Arad said. "But we're not going to limit our efforts to them. We will approach women's organizations, women in high political positions and anyone else who might help. We will write to Mrs. Gorbachev."

Sometimes, as in the Osnis case, both parents are here. But the emphasis will nevertheless be put on what Arad terms "the mothers' cry." Mothers arouse more sympathy, Public Council for Soviet Jewry secretary-general Hayim Chesler said, referring to the organizations of mothers of missing children in Argentina and elsewhere.



Mothers of Soviet refuseniks meet the press in Tel Aviv yesterday.

(Israel Sun)

Computers to speed up guns' fire rate

By AVI HOFFMANN

Post Defence Reporter
The reaction time of the IDF's big guns has been speeded up by 60 per cent by the introduction of a new locally made artillery computer, the commander of the Artillery Corps Tat-Aluf (Brig-Gen.) Oded Tira, said last week.

Saying that it is part of the Corps' drive to upgrade its arsenal so that it can deliver a fast, heavy and accurate punch when required, Tira unveiled the new artillery command, control and communications system, called Combat by the manufacturers, Elbit.

Israel is not able to compete with the massed firepower which is the cornerstone of Soviet doctrine, which in turn heavily influences policy in Syria — at present the main military threat to Israel. According to the authoritative Middle East Military Balance, the Syrians have 2,300 artillery pieces and heavy mortars, compared to 1,000 in the IDF's order of battle.

The IDF Artillery Corps, therefore, has had to keep in the forefront of technology to maximize the use of its weapons, said Tira.

Most IDF guns are self-propelled so that they can be deployed and redeployed swiftly, thus limiting the effects of counter-fire by enemy artillery. The guns themselves have been upgraded so that they can throw heavier warheads farther. The ammunition is also much more lethal.

For example, the controversial cluster shell, which disperses scores of lethal bomblets over a wide area,

is much more effective than the tons of high explosives showered on shore targets during World War II naval barrages and which, apart from direct hits, hardly bothered the soldiers in their dugouts.

However, even if one gets the most advanced guns and the most advanced ammunition to the right place at the right time, one still has the problem of hitting the target, usually dozens of kilometres away.

Several variables have to be taken into account, such as the exact position of the guns and the target, types and characteristics of ammunition, and the influence of the weather. All these factors have to be collated and incorporated into the process of aiming the gun, and this under field conditions.

Until the middle 1960s, field artillery computation was a matter of slide rules, firing charts and tables, not dissimilar to those used by a famous artillery officer called Napoleon. The procedure was slow, prone to inaccuracy due to human error, and wasteful of manpower. This is where the latest revolution in the art of the artilleryman comes in — computers.

The computer is fast, accurate, requires no checking, and, provided it is properly programmed, can be used by an operator with relatively low skills. However, the first artillery computers were cumbersome and finicky.

During the 1970s, a second generation of artillery-computers was developed which demanded less space and power, but could handle



A new locally manufactured artillery computer, called Combat, accelerates the speed of the IDF's big guns by 60 per cent.

even more information than earlier models. One of the second-generation computers was the David, developed by Rafael, the Ministry of Defence's Armament Development Authority, in cooperation with the IDF. This computer, which is still in service, could compute data for up to six batteries and handle up to 28 targets.

Elbit's Combat belongs to the latest generation of computers. The system is based on a building-block

approach, so what starts out as a relatively basic system can be gradually amplified to virtually any desired level. The starting block is a battery-level compact computer which computes firing data and provides direct communication between gunlayers and commanders. By adding a module to the battery computer, it can be upgraded to give facilities for computing 30 gun positions, 100 targets and 15 simultaneous firing missions.

Mecca pilgrims could be cholera carriers

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Israeli Arabs making their annual pilgrimage to Mecca run the risk of contracting cholera. They would then carry the deadly disease back to Israel, the Health Ministry warned yesterday.

Some 5,000 Arabs from Israel and the territories are expected to travel to Saudi Arabia in the next few weeks for the annual Id al-Adha festival. According to a World Health Organization advisory received by the Health Ministry, six cases of cholera were recently diagnosed in Mecca.

Cholera, a term that covers a wide variety of acute diarrheal diseases, is usually contracted from contaminated water or food. It causes a daily loss of 10-12 litres of body fluids, leading to rapid dehydration. The disease is fatal in some 60 per cent of untreated cases and in 10 per cent of

treated cases.

The Health Ministry has issued guidelines for close physical examination of travellers at points of entry, especially at Jordanian and Egyptian border crossings.

The ministry has also advised the public to avoid buying fruit and vegetables from unknown vendors in markets or at roadsides; to wash all fruit and vegetables with detergent; to remove all potential sources of contamination from the vicinity of living quarters; to take proper personal hygiene precautions, such as washing hands with soap and water.

Dr. Alex Leventhal, the ministry's assistant director of public health, told The Jerusalem Post that the WHO report is particularly alarming, given the tendency of Saudi authorities to sup-

press reports of outbreaks of disease.

Leventhal said that other potential sources of cholera in Israel were fruit and vegetables grown in the West Bank and Gaza, where they are sometimes irrigated with sewage water. By law, only industrial crops such as cotton may be irrigated with sewage water, and then only if the water has been filtered.

Leventhal added that Israel's last cholera epidemic, in 1971, was caused by contaminated onions and parsley. But there have been outbreaks of the disease more recently in the territories. In 1983, more than 100 people in Gaza came down with cholera.

The best known type of disease is named after A-Tur in Sinai, where the germ was isolated in 1906 among pilgrims returning from Mecca.

Acting TV head Yavin may
reappear on news broadcasts

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Haim Yavin, Israel Television's news anchorman who nearly four months ago absented himself from the small screen to concentrate on his new role as acting head of ITV, may eventually combine both jobs.

At a press conference yesterday, Yavin said that, for the time being, he preferred to devote his energies to the rehabilitation of ITV. But he did not discount the possibility of returning to the screen once the situation at ITV showed signs of improvement.

The Labour unrest that characterized ITV before Yavin was appointed on April 4, has been largely reduced by the belief that Yavin is genuinely concerned about upgrading the standards and the image of ITV.

There are no immediate solutions for the problems that plague ITV, he says, warning that it will take a long time to revitalize the system.

Many ITV staffers believe that putting electronic news-gathering equipment into full operation will be ITV's wonder cure. But Yavin maintains that, while ENG will undoubtedly improve the visual quality of screened material, it is not a panacea. The equipment, which has become a contentious issue between management and staff, has been gathering dust for several years be-

cause technicians are insisting on a pay rise in return for making the transition from film to video.

Yavin has now suggested a compromise which has received a mixed reception. If the technicians increase their efficiency, he contends, more work can be achieved in less time, thereby cutting production costs. This saving, he says, could be transferred to wages.

Charging that politicization has been the ruin of ITV, Yavin says that some of the station's most creative talents, unwilling to be sullied by political mud-slinging, have quit and found their niche elsewhere.

To partially remedy this situation, Yavin is introducing a course this winter in script-writing and feature-film editing. ITV has proved that it can hold its own in news, sport, documentaries and light entertainment, he says, but when it comes to drama the blame for the poor quality of productions inevitably falls on the script-writer and the editor.

Documentary and talk-show productions which will surface during the winter include programmes devoted to health, settlements, police investigations, and the small claims court.

Yavin is also investigating the possibility of simultaneous English translation of the Mabat news on radio.

Health Ministry, MDA row
over roadside phones

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Communications Ministry and Magen David Adom are at odds over MDA's reluctance to permit the installation on its premises of a terminal for the coastal road emergency callboxes.

MDA contends that it is understaffed and cannot spare the manpower to monitor the terminal. If regulations can be amended to assure the employment of one extra person to man the terminal, MDA says it will comply with the Ministry's request.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein doesn't accept this argument, noting that until 1982, when the previous emergency system was in force, MDA had been in charge of the terminal.

MDA's response is that the emergency calls are not only for medical assistance, but also for police, fire brigade and vehicle maintenance or towing services. The

police and the fire brigade are better staffed to handle the monitor, it says.

The previous cable system on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway was in a constant state of disrepair, as a result of which help was often late in coming to accident victims. In 1982, the Transport Ministry made \$150,000 available to install a new system. A two-way radio system, which is cheaper than cable, was installed by Motorola. The toll-free system is push-button operated. Until the dispute over the terminal is settled, it remains in Motorola's keeping. The Communications Ministry, meanwhile, is hoping to persuade the police to accept responsibility for the monitor.

If that attempt fails, the ball will probably revert to the MDA court. The MDA spokesman told The Jerusalem Post that NIS 1,800 would be required each month for the extra staffer.

Military court sends 4 terrorists to jail

LOD (Itim). — The Lod military court yesterday sent four terrorists to jail for periods ranging from four to 14 years. They were captured by the Israel Navy while they were travelling from Cyprus to Lebanon in March 1985. All four were members of Fatah's "Force 17," which

reportedly protects senior PLO officials from attack.

The heaviest sentence was imposed on Abbas Hamad Mohammed Sarlas, 27, of Aleppo, who had also been involved in an unsuccessful attempt to land on Israeli soil from the sea in 1981.

J.P. 11/20/50

THE DAIA (Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas), the Jewish Executive Council of Argentina, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. To mark the occasion, it produced a survey not of its own record but, characteristically, of its share in the campaign against Argentine anti-Semitism. *Half a Century of Struggle for an Argentina without Discrimination* is the title of the booklet, which makes sombre reading. Occasionally, in fact, the reader is reminded of the chronicles of Weimar Germany, and he cannot help wondering how much has been learned by the Jews or by the country's leaders.

The Daia grew out of the Committee against Anti-Semitism, which came into being a year after Hitler's accession to power. Hitler gave impetus to anti-Semitism internationally, particularly in South America and especially in Argentina. The Nazi influence soon made itself felt through the long-established German colonies, suborning the Germans, but also financially assisting native groups. Some of these — the Argentine Patriotic League, the Anti-Semitic Argentine Action and the Argentine Social Party — solemnly vowed to hang "the politicians and the Jews."

The Daia lost no time in organizing resistance, first by strengthening the links with other Latin American Jewries, then by alerting the leaders of Argentine public opinion. The latter were urged to appreciate anti-Semitism as the spearhead of an attack on Argentine democracy.

At the same time, the Daia engaged in time-honoured defence work by stressing the Jewish contribution to the country's welfare. Prominence was given to the national achievements of the Jewish farmers in the famous colonies launched by Baron Hirsch. The Daia published a volume on their 50-year record, and another on *The Jews as an agricultural people through the ages*. Special tribute was paid to the scholar Jose Lieberman, who had

devised new methods of fighting the locust plague.

YET ANTI-SEMITISM became more defiant. At one time it even obtained a grip on the government, which, in 1945, banned the substantial Yiddish press, though the ban remained in force for only three days, after which Juan Peron seized power.

Peron himself, like his wife, the charismatic Eva, proved to be a friend of the Jews — as well as of the useful Nazi fugitives from Europe. Both condemned anti-Semitism, and the constitution of 1949 outlawed all racial and religious discrimination. Argentina was among the first to recognize the State of Israel, and in 1954 the Daia devoted a flattering volume to Peron's thinking on the Jewish people.

Nevertheless, the struggle continued. A large number of essentially anti-Semitic organizations were involved, not all of equal significance or calibre. Often, as is the wont of such groups, their memberships changed allegiance and quarrelled among each other. But always they remained united in their hate of the existing order, which they hoped, following Hitler's example, anti-Semitism would help them to destroy.

It is not easy to keep track of their identities. The Daia mentions the following: *Guardia Restauradora Nacionalista* ("The Fighters for Nationalist Restoration"), the Legion of Counterrevolutionary Nationalists, the Movement of Nationalist Revolutionaries, the Aryan Nationalist Party, the Anti-Communist Apostolic Action, to name some.

Perhaps the most active and radical body is Tacuara (Argentine Indians' "Spearhead"), which considers itself a kind of storm-trooper gang and takes pride in brutal savagery as expressed in its newspaper *Patria Bárbara* ("Fatherland of the Barbarians"). At the same time it recruits university students, who also have their own nationalist organization.



The Daia was founded in 1936 to protect the rights of Argentine Jews, many of whom, such as these early settlers seen in a synagogue in Morsville, immigrated before Hitler's rise to power. (Both Hatzefachoth)

Struggle in Argentina

C.C. Aronsfeld / Special to the Jerusalem Post

The activities of all these groups soon had an impact. Increasingly, synagogues and Jewish cemeteries were attacked, as were Jewish schools, communal buildings, newspaper offices. By the end of the 1960s, says the Daia report, it was impossible to keep a record of the thousands of acts of violence throughout the country.

Threats such as "Death to the Jews" and "Jews to the gallows" became almost commonplace. In declaring their "war without mercy," the anti-Semites held Jews responsible for "all of Argentina's troubles" and scorned "the false idea of Jewish-Christian co-existence," saying: "We loathe it." They gave notice of their intentions in these unmistakable terms: "Not even the devil himself will be able to restrain the hell we are going to let loose."

THIS INCITEMENT, described by the Daia as "right-wing delirium," was spread in a variety of publica-

tions maintained by financial well-wishers who were not always known. Some of the titles speak for themselves: *Barricada*, *El Caudillo* ("The Leader") and *Nuevo Orden* ("New Order"). All link Jews with Communism, some specialize in attacks on Freemasonry, which in the Nazi tradition, is seen as a "tool of Jewish power."

One publishing company, Milicia, under the direction of Federico Ribanera Carles, head of the National Socialist Movement, published in Spanish the books of Hitler, Josef Goebbels, Alfred Rosenberg and other Nazi leaders, as well as general — usually German — pro-Nazi literature like *The Auschwitz Lie*, which denies the Holocaust. In 1976 Milicia was suppressed by the government but it promptly emerged again under a variety of names and escaped prosecution.

The anti-Semitic propaganda draws largely on *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* which provides grist

for local variations. A characteristically hare-brained one was canvassed by the anti-Semitic veteran Walter Beveraggi Allende, a professor of economics, who invented a tale that "international Jewry" was hatching "Plan Andinia" to create an independent Jewish state in Argentina's deep south. The tale also introduced, in the manner of other *Protocols* stories, one of those "Grand Rabbis" who are considered indispensable for blessing the plot. In this case it was the non-existent "Chief Rabbi Gordon" of New York who "visited Argentina in 1969."

Since the *Protocols* once confused many Europeans who ought to have known better, it is not surprising that the "Andinia" swindle temporarily aroused serious attention — even among academics and candidates for high office — in the wake of a campaign against the "Jewish-Zionist conspiracy" said to be operating under the name of the "Great Jewish Sanhedrin."

Occasionally the tales have proved too much even for some anti-Semites. One of them, Gabriel Ruiz de los Llanos, openly denounced the idiotic fabrications in a revealing book entitled *The Anti-Semite* which recorded his experiences.

But if these forms of anti-Semitism may be said to be rather extreme, there were other ominous manifestations. In parliament a Peronist called for an investigation into the "anti-Argentinian activities of Zionism," though the Peronist party officially dissociated itself from the manoeuvre.

The Daia noted "subtle tendencies among interested parties to isolate us as an alien body." Constant reference was made to "latent anti-Semitism" in government quarters, at least before the present regime, and anti-Semitic factions were distinctly seen to be enjoying "patronage in the seats of power." Once, indeed, the military government received a leader of Tacuara who demanded that a murderer of a Jewish student be released.

OF COURSE there have always been forces determined to resist the Nazi threat. The Trade Union Congress, for example, firmly declared itself as "a democratic and free organization of workers who recognize no distinction of race, creed or ideology and reject any act of discrimination among men." They may well draw encouragement from the new regime whose leaders are democrats above suspicion.

Much also will depend on the powerful Roman Catholic Church. It can reasonably be expected to appreciate anti-Semitism's danger to society and itself. A president of the Daia, Dr. Shon Cohen Inchausti, suggested that the Church was "perhaps the principal factor in the dissemination of anti-Semitism," and noted that the Second Vatican Council had barely addressed the "deeply entrenched prejudices."

At best the struggle between diehard anti-Semites and progressives is swaying inconclusively. On

the one hand, the Christian-Jewish dialogue scored when the editor of the distinguished Buenos Aires journal *Crítico*, Jorge Meria, was appointed Secretary of the Papal Commission for Relations with the Jews. On the other hand, the Argentine League for Lay Culture noted that many of the textbooks still being used in religious education depicted Jews in questionable ways.

The Daia has been associated with efforts to remove religious discriminations such as that which bars non-Catholics from the offices of president and vice-president. Altogether the Daia has probably done as much as possible, given the circumstances.

It did not fail in its duty to vigorously speak up for the people who disappeared under the military dictatorship, and though it first represented those of Jewish origin, it also wished to "identify with the anxieties of every relative whatever their creed." Certainly the Church performed poorly in this respect. The Daia also convened an ecumenical meeting of various non-Catholic representatives to act jointly on behalf of the detained.

But there were Jewish critics who claimed that more might have been done.

Nor have the challenges ceased to exist. Raul Alfonsín's government, which may or may not be securely installed, has denounced Nazism, and it also hopes to legislate against discrimination. But its good intentions have yet to be tested by action.

In the Daia's estimation, democracy has struck no deep roots in Argentine soil, and the "revolutionary" designs of the "nationalists" will have to be met with at least a "revolutionary" strength. For the present, it is sad to note the Daia's finding that "the arsenal of anti-Semitism continues in operation," and that "Nazi-fascist anti-Semitism survives as the same endemic evil that it was 50 years ago."

Violence has not abated. In fact, it has increased, and the one thing that has changed is that the police now guard synagogues and Jewish schools.

Special to The Jerusalem Post
FLORIDA, which in 1984 registered the largest gain in Jewish population among Sunbelt states, yielded first place in that category to Arizona in 1985, according to statistics released in the *American Jewish Year Book*, just published by the American Jewish Committee.

Florida had gained nearly 80,000 Jews, but last year the increase fell to 11,500. Arizona, which in 1984 had added 4,000 Jews, noted an increase of 15,000 last year.

The Jewish population in the U.S. in 1985 was estimated to be 5,835,000, approximately the same as reported for 1984.

In a foreword to the survey, *Jewish Population in the United States*, Alvin Chenkin, the Council of Jewish Federations research consultant who prepared the report, says that, based on recent studies, "significant changes from their 1984 estimates. Atlanta and Phoenix showed increases: Atlanta from 33,300 to 50,000; Phoenix from 35,300 to

50,000. Philadelphia lowered its estimate from 295,000 to 240,000.

"These changes, which are reflected in the state and regional totals," Chenkin writes, "are part of the continuing trend toward geographical redistribution that has been added over the past decade. The Jewish population in the Northeast is decreasing as a proportion of the total Jewish population, while the South and the West's proportions are increasing."

Despite the slowing of its rate of percentage gain in Jewish population, Florida's total of 570,320 Jews by far exceeded Arizona's 68,285, enabling Florida to retain its standing as the third-largest percentage concentration of Jews (5.2 per cent) in the nation, led only by New York, 1,915,145 (10.8 per cent), and New Jersey, 430,570 (5.7 per cent).

In the Southwest, Colorado, with 48,565 Jews, was up more than 4,000

while Texas, with 78,655 Jews, rose by less than 200.

In the Southeast, Georgia witnessed an increase from 42,155 to 58,657. This rise was attributed in some part to a revised study of the Atlanta Jewish population conducted after an interval of some years.

California was the second most populous Jewish state in the U.S., with 793,065. Other states with large Jewish populations were Pennsylvania, 353,045; Illinois, 252,710; Massachusetts, 249,370; Maryland, 199,415; Ohio, 138,935; and Connecticut, 105,400.

IN ANOTHER Year Book article, Bruce Phillips says that if New York symbolizes continuity with the Jewish past, Los Angeles represents the emergence of a new Jewish America in the Sunbelt, particularly in the West.

"The second Jewish America is distinctive in that it has no significant roots, its cultural heritage is more Wild West, and its members have few cultural points in common," Phillips writes in the article, entitled "Los Angeles Jewry: A Democratic Portrait."

Yet, he adds that Los Angeles has a Jewish community with identifiable Jewish neighborhoods, an impressive range of institutions, and a dynamic cultural life.

Phillips also makes the point that the city is quite unlike New York, since the latter is concentrated and urban, while Los Angeles is spread over many hundreds of square miles.

"As a Jewish centre, too," Phillips says, "Los Angeles differs from New York. New York has the lower East Side as a visible link to the Jewish immigrant past; Los Angeles is a

continent away from such links."

Moreover, he adds, in New York "Jewish is a conspicuous ethnic identity; in Los Angeles it is easy for Jews to get lost."

Between 1940 and 1950, according to the article, more than 168,000 Jews came to Los Angeles — more Jews than in any decade before or after, and more Jews than lived in Detroit, Boston, Cleveland or Baltimore in 1950. Many of these were people who had been stationed in California while serving in the U.S. armed forces — or had passed through, en route to the Pacific — "fired what they saw, and decided to make their home."

As a result of this migration, the size of the Jewish community tripled in the space of a few years, and by 1955 Los Angeles had become the second largest Jewish community in the U.S.

The Los Angeles study contains voluminous details of every aspect of Jewish life in the city. It also contains a number of tables, one of which illustrates the following point:

"Since Los Angeles is not the retirement city that Miami is, migrants have tended to be younger rather than older. Further, since half of all Jewish household heads have come to Los Angeles only since 1959, they have not resided there long enough to become elderly."

He concludes that there is a growing Jewish community in the West, with Los Angeles its acknowledged capital. This fact, he says, has been "one of the most significant religious groups in Jewish life, which have established branches of their schools of higher learning in Los Angeles."

IN A RELATED ARTICLE in the

same *Year Book*, entitled "California Jews: Data from the Field Polls," Alan Fisher and Curtis Tanaka assert that "California is a trendsetter, a place where change starts and then spreads." While this has been less true in Jewish life, where New York City is still the pivot, they add "The signs of change are there: New York is losing population, while California is gaining; New York City Jews are becoming older and many of them poorer, while California Jews, on the whole, are maintaining their relative youthfulness and becoming wealthier."

Fisher and Tanaka point out that "the bulk of the California Jewish population lives in southern California, primarily in metropolitan Los Angeles." With just over half a million Jews, they say, Los Angeles is "the second largest Jewish community both in the U.S. and the world, that 'it is home to the second largest Jewish population outside of Israel, and one of the largest Russian-Jewish communities outside the Soviet Union.'"

Judaica a good investment

Susan N. Freiman

THE POPULARITY and success of the first International Judaica Fair, held in Jerusalem recently, attests to the growing interest in the collection of Judaica. The latter is a technical term that embraces Jewish ritual art, manuscripts, books, art works with Jewish themes, and antique maps of the Holy Land.

"It's a fascinating area," says Jay Weinstein, vice-president for Judaica at the New York branch of Sotheby's, the prestigious London auction house. "Judaica lends itself to various kinds of collecting because of the amazing variety of objects from antiquity to today, from Jewish communities all over the world, in a wide variety of materials."

There have always been individuals who collected Judaica, but recently the phenomenon has become more widespread. Sotheby's in New York, for instance, started holding Judaica sales on a regular basis only in 1980, and established its Judaica department only three years ago, and there seems to be no parallel in the collecting of ritual objects from other religions.

Who are the collectors? According to Weinstein, many collectors have had European educations, although there is a growing group of young collectors, some of them newly religious. "Many collect from an emotional, spiritual vantage point," he says.

According to Jay Schonberg, formerly head of Christie's Judaica department and now a private Judaica consultant, many also collect because Judaica is "a good investment."

Schonberg, who represents collectors in many countries, pointed out that many Eastern European Judaica pieces didn't survive World War II because they were melted down. Hence the collection of Judaica represents a preservation of

the past, perhaps even a kind of "redemption" of the items.

Jerusalem collector Irving Abramowitz recounts how he bought hand-carved mezuzot from Kiev, complete with the parchments intact, at a flea market in Salem, Massachusetts. They were carved by the dealer's grandfather, but the dealer himself had no use for them. One of those mezuzot now graces a cornerpost in the Abramowitz home.

"I wanted that grandfather to know that one of his mezuzot is being used in Jerusalem," Abramowitz said. More importantly, Judaica collectibles are items that can be used. According to Weinstein, "things that can be used are more popular."

Abramowitz and his wife, Grace, who have been collecting for 35 years, certainly put their collection to good use. "I don't collect Judaica just to possess it. We rotate the pieces we use. This year at our seder we used four of our seder plates," Mrs. Abramowitz said.

The Abramowitzes built their collection with very little capital. But today, the market is different. Still, says Weinstein, "people should not be intimidated by the prices. Over half of what we sell goes for between \$1,000 and \$5,000. In addition, we give a lot of time to new buyers. This attention is necessary because, he says, "many collectors fall prey to unscrupulous people. There is a big problem in the field with copies and forgeries."

It is known, for instance, that forgeries of silver Judaica are being manufactured today in Portugal, along with counterfeit "certificates of authenticity." To avoid pitfalls, Weinstein advises new collectors to

"concentrate on one particular thing at the beginning and then branch out, building on your previous knowledge."

IF NEW YORK is the commercial centre for Judaica, Israel is the centre for the creation of some of the best contemporary art in Judaica. In fact, many of the young artists creating Judaica today were inspired by their coming to Israel. Three such artists who exhibited their works at the recent Judaica Fair, were Josef and Alex Reichman, and Emil Sheinfeld.

For the Reichmans, their aliya in the mid-1970s from the Soviet Union was their first encounter with Judaism and Jewish ceremonial art. Trained in metalcrafting, the Reichmans decided to try their "hands" at Judaica, and today are known for their exquisitely detailed silver and wood inlaid spice boxes, Hanukkah candelabra and other works done in a traditional vein. The brothers study once a week with a rabbi to deepen their knowledge.

For artist Emil Sheinfeld, originally from Brazil, his modern pieces of Judaica represent the creation of "something that is going to stay, and possibly be passed down." Sheinfeld, the son of Holocaust survivors, was trained as an engineer in Brazil, but decided to change his career when he came to Israel, and studied at Bezalel. Although the household he grew up in was secular, Sheinfeld always felt very Jewish. "I feel that I am making symbols of the country."

According to Weinstein, the recent revival of interest in ethnic roots is also partly responsible for growing interest in Judaica. Weinstein feels, however, that present signs of interest represent "only the tip of the iceberg. The tide is turning and more and more people are starting to collect."

salem Institute.

Before coming to Israel, the three visited Turkey at the invitation of the chief rabbi there. They announced that the AJC will help the Turkish government and that country's 22,000-member Jewish community organize celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the arrival in the hospitable Ottoman empire of the Jews expelled from Spain in 1492.

The AJC officials also announced that in view of Kurt Waldheim's unrepentant attitude regarding his Nazi past, the AJC has cancelled its tour programme to Austria.

MOSHE KOHN

The Jewish World is edited by Moshe Kohn.

Ties 'excellent'

have been substantiated "and we do not think they are going to be."

Mann spoke at a news conference together with Rabbi Henry Siegman, AJC executive director, and associate executive director Phil Baum. They and other AJC officials were here for the "22nd Annual America-Israel Dialogue," in which American and Israeli Jewish scholars, publicists and politicians spent 3½ days discussing "Extremism in Israel and the U.S.: Assessment and Prognosis" at the Van Leer Jeru-

New in Israel!

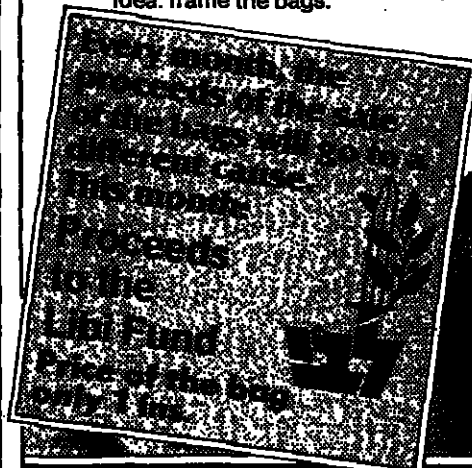
THE SUPER-SOL COLLECTION

A series of shopping bags with prints by Israel's best artists

Super-Sol, in cooperation with the Israel Discount Bank and the Israel Graphothèque, is proud to present an innovation, designed to bring art into everyday life. The Super-Sol Collection — a series of artistic shopping bags bearing prints by the best Israeli artists, and with a bibliography of the artist.

The bag has singular intrinsic value. Only a limited number will be printed, and the plates will be destroyed afterwards. A new bag will be issued every month.

This month's Artist: Safad Courtyard by Zionah Tager will decorate the first bag in the series. The second bag, already in preparation, will be a still by Naftali Bezem. Get your hands on some art! Ask the Super-Sol cashier for an art shopping bag. Idea: frame the bags.



SUPER-SOL • HYPERCOL



In the frame

Greer Fay Cashman

impaired vision. He believes strongly in colour-coordinated eyewear, and sees no validity for people clinging to the time-honoured practice of neutrally-toned, faintly tinted or col-

ourless frames.

The growing popularity of contact lenses has had a somewhat adverse effect on framemakers' business, according to Ilan, but since not everyone with eye problems wants to wear lenses or is comfortable with them, it is unlikely that spectacles will disappear from the scene.

For people engaged in research work which demands frequent use of a microscope, Kissufim produces flexible frames which have rounded hinges on the bridge and ear-pieces so that they can be pushed around, readjusted and revolved without any discomfort to the wearer.

Kissufim recently signed a con-

tract with the American eyewear company La Chandelie to produce an exclusive new line for distribution in the U.S. The same styles will be available in Israel at an approximate retail price of NIS 60.

The company's own preference is for large frames which dominate the face.

IN AN ERA in which men are sporting punk hair-cuts, earrings and clothes in hues which would put a peacock to shame, they are still taking a conservative posture on spectacle frames.

At least that's the way that Shlomi Ilan tells it. Ilan is the marketing manager for MLM, the Kibbutz Kis-

sufim plant that manufactures eyewear for both men and women.

With rare exceptions, Ilan adds, women's attitudes to frames are nearly as conservative as those of men. While women are more daring in terms of shape, size and style, their bravery does not extend to colour. Yet men are absolutely terri-

fied of blue or wine-coloured frames - which women are not afraid to try. In general, both men and women seem to be more concerned with shape than colours.

Ilan finds this baffling because spectacle frames are, to his mind, a fashion accessory no less than they are a lens receptacle for people with

WHEN A breast lump or other irregularity is discovered, the immediate priority is to determine whether there is a malignancy.

"However," says Dr. Henry Schwarz of Haifa's Rothschild Hospital, "most physicians at that point do not concern themselves with benign breast disease as a stressful condition."

Schwarz, an immigrant from South Africa, directs a programme for the diagnosis and follow-up of benign breast disease. He recalls how in his early years in the field, he, too, underestimated the pain and discomfort of this problem.

"I opened a clinic for breast pain in South Africa, expecting to close down for lack of demand. But women, relieved that at last their problem was recognized, soon filled the clinic to capacity and beyond."

Although many medical centres in Israel run breast clinics sponsored by the Israel Cancer Association, where women can come without referral and without payment, Dr. Schwarz's programme deals more specifically with women who come

with obvious symptoms. He gives approximately 30 minutes to each patient, completes a comprehensive questionnaire, and then works through the problem, taking into account the previous history and the woman's own personality.

"Many women come to this clinic because they have discovered lesions when doing self-examination," he says, "but it is also part of my job to give instruction on how to examine the breasts effectively and to allay the patient's fears."

Some 90 per cent of lesions are benign, and thus malignancy can be ruled out. But Schwarz is just as concerned about clarifying the benign condition and determining how to treat it. He is very cautious and does not rely solely on his own clinical evaluation. "An experienced breast specialist can gather a great deal of information through palpation," he says, "but it would be irresponsible to send a patient away with a wait-and-see policy."

TODAY, there are non-surgical diagnostic techniques, which, when used together with clinical evaluation, provide a high level of reliability. Mammography, a breast X-ray, can locate a lesion even before it can be felt. There is controversy over its use for routine screening because of radiation hazards, but international cancer experts agree that it should be used once in every three to five years by women over 50 or other high-risk groups, including those who smoke, are obese or receive hormone therapy, as well as those with a family history of breast cancer.

A relatively new method of di-

agnosis in Israel is fine needle aspiration. This is done without anaesthetic, and speaking from personal experience is not significantly painful. No hospitalization is needed and one can return immediately to a normal day's work, with only perhaps mild bruising lasting a day or two. This clinic, run by Prof. Ehud Malberger at Ramat Hashikma Hospital, Haifa, is doing pioneering work in the field of diagnostic cytology and claims 98 per cent reliability.

"The technique was developed in Sweden, Holland and France in the 1950s," explained Malberger, "and in 1975, the Israel Cancer Association sponsored a visit by Swedish experts to train Israeli specialists interested in this field." In the procedure, a fine needle is passed into the lesion and moved to and fro in order to release cellular elements. When the needle is removed, its contents are expelled onto a slide treated with Papancolour stain (of Pap smear fame) and examined microscopically.

THERE IS a difference between cyclic and non-cyclic breast disease. Many women also suffer more intensively when they are approaching or at menopause. Barbara Evans in her book *Life Changes* (1982) explains that at menopause the decrease of estrogen causes fat to disappear from breast tissue, giving a general lumpy feeling.

Barbara and Gideon Seaman in

Wendy Blumfield

their book *Women and the Crisis in Sex Hormones*, found this problem in post-Pill women, and recommended Vitamin B Supplements containing Pyridoxine and Vitamin E.

The nutrition approach is carried through in Judy Graham's booklet on *Oil of Evening Primrose* (sold in health food shops where the capsules are available). She discusses studies of fibrocystic breast disease and other benign conditions carried out in 1982 at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, and the Welsh National School of Medicine. The conditions included both non-cyclic lumpiness and tenderness as well as inflamed fibrous tissue and cysts, which were worse before a period.

The Vitamin E theory was reinforced by Robert Landau, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Mount Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, who found that this vitamin was beneficial for fibrocystic breasts, since it is involved in secreting estrogen, the hormone which maintains glandular function and firmness of the breasts.

Another study at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, in 1981, showed that out of 65 women with premenstrual breast discomfort, 72 per cent benefited from oil of evening primrose.

Whatever the age or condition, women should know that this is one of the commonest problems and that fear can be taken out of the situation by keeping up-to-date with new approaches and by continued observation. It is not worth trying to ignore a breast change and have sleepless nights when there are safe, painless diagnostic techniques to ensure that all is well.

It is a sad fact that the women waiting in line at breast clinics are usually middle-class and well educated and the information does not often reach the lower socio-economic strata of the population.

The Hatzadim's Kupat Holim Clinic is running a pilot project in its clinic in Haifa's Romema neighbourhood, where women are invited for breast checks together with slide shows and lectures on breast care.

Malberger does every examination himself and supervises the analysis. Patients are referred either from the breast clinic or by their physicians. Because of the heavy demand for this simple test, the personnel resources of his department are under severe strain and can only offer it at present to the hospital's own patients.

Both Malberger and Schwarz agree about the disadvantages of surgical biopsy. Since about 90 per cent of lesions are benign and many women have a tendency to lumps

and cysts, there will obviously be a lot of unnecessary biopsies. In the case of fine needle aspiration, it only costs the patient a few moments in the hospital clinic, leaves no scar tissue and it can be done repeatedly without hazard.

Malberger claims that this method is less mutilating both psychologically as well as physically. It can be arranged more quickly and conveniently than surgery, and if the results are negative, the woman is reassured and can return immediately to her normal life. But he does not underestimate the psychological stress suffered by women who come to his clinic. Each patient is given the maximum of comfort and privacy, and is received with a smile, reassuring explanations, a hot sweet drink to help her relax. Special attention is given to women who may be waiting in line in a progressive state of mental disintegration. Questions are answered patiently and as much information given as the patient demands.

PRESUMING that the majority of breast changes are benign, Schwarz analyses the combined results and applies himself to follow-up and research. If he or the patient is still anxious, he has available at Rothschild Hospital another type of biopsy which does not require the operating theatre, the Tru-cut wide needle method. This requires local anaesthetic, since several punctures are made and the tissue is removed from the lesion. This can only be done on larger lumps, but it adds another technique to the list of diagnostic tools.

Once a clear-cut diagnosis of benign breast disease has been made, Schwarz then invites the patient for a return visit every four months in order to review the situation. "In extreme cases of breast discomfort, the only remedy is to remove the lumps," he says, "but we are also trying to see whether benign breast disease is correlated in any way with the woman's life style." Also, as the affected breasts are lumpy and tender, self-examination is more difficult and less reliable.

Among the women whom my wife took to this clinic for reassurance are breastfeeding mothers, who may be anxious about a newly-discovered lesion which does not disperse within a few days. Engorgement and mastitis are common when breastfeeding, but compresses, warm showers and, if badly infected, a short course of antibiotics usually clear up the condition very quickly. Lesions which do not respond should be investigated for, although it is rare, it is not unknown for breastfeeding women to develop benign or malignant growths.

Although the Israel Cancer Association has stepped up its public information campaign through pamphlets on self-examination and TV adverts, Schwarz agrees that many women are reticent about this aspect of health care responsibility. Some women are very fearful and prefer not to think about it; others do not trust their own judgment, but on the other hand do not like going to breast clinics where an unknown doctor will handle their breasts.



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Dolphins get into the act

Andrew Wilson

MANY NOVEL medical theories come out of the Soviet Union, but few can be more startling than the latest notion of the Russian pioneer of underwater births, Igor Charkovskii.

(Underwater births allow the mother to take any position, making birth easier. The newly-born child according to Charkovskii, can stay under water for up to 15 minutes, receiving support through the umbilical cord.)

A STUDY of thousands of male twins, the largest of its kind, adds strong new evidence to the theory that genes are largely responsible for determining who gets fat and who doesn't, researchers say. The study comes on the heels of research among hundreds of adopted children that indicated their body shapes were determined much more by genetics than by eating habits they learned as children.

"Up to now, there has been a lot of doubt about whether obesity in humans was genetically determined. With these two studies, it's very clear genetics plays a role," said Dr. Albert J. Stunkard, a psychiatrist at the University of Pennsylvania



School of Medicine in Philadelphia who directed both studies.

"Above all, people shouldn't lose hope or give up," Stunkard said in a telephone interview Thursday. "This does not mean that it's laid down, like eye colour or skin colour, at conception."

"What it means is that some people find it easier to gain weight and harder to lose weight than other people. We've known that all along. Now we just know more about how it works."

About 25 per cent of Americans are obese, a condition defined as being 30 per cent or more in excess of one's ideal body weight. In addition to its social stigma, the condition

Like father, like son

Brenda C. Coleman

increases a person's risk of a number of health problems, including high blood pressure, diabetes, high blood cholesterol and some kinds of cancer.

The new study, described by re-

searchers as the largest of its kind, compared various levels of overweight at age 20 and again at 45 in 1,974 pairs of identical twins and in 2,097 pairs of non-identical twins. Tracking of the subjects began when they were inducted into the army.

Although few overweight pairs were found at age 20, identical twins shared the same level of obesity twice as often as non-identical twins, researchers said. Twenty-five years later, when overweight was present five times as often overall, the rate of agreement between identical twins was still double that of non-identical twins, the researchers said.

Identical twins are fertilized from

the same egg and have identical genetic material. Non-identical twins are fertilized from different eggs and are no more alike than other siblings.

"It appears that about 80 per cent of the variance in body mass index (a measure of overweight) is accounted for by genetic factors and that the magnitude of this contribution remains stable throughout adult life," researchers said.

The new study comes just six months after the study of 540 adopted children in Denmark, which found adoptive families had "no impact at all" on the eventual size of the children, who tended to develop

the body builds of their biologic parents rather than the shapes of the parents who reared them. Both studies should help legitimize research on obesity, said Stunkard, who last month was awarded the American Medical Association's Joseph Goldberger Award for 30 years of distinguished work in the study of obesity.

"Nobody really wanted to work on the genetics of obesity, partly because it's complicated and partly because people weren't sure it was there," Stunkard said.

(Associated Press)

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel

הכזה מן האל

Mets lose 3rd straight; Red Sox 4th in last 5

The Angels scored twice in the ninth, but Damaso Garcia opened the Blue Jays' 10th with a single against Doug Corbett, 2-2.

Montreal	38	39	352	1280
Philadelphia	43	46	483	1710
Chicago	38	50	432	23
Pittsburgh	38	51	427	22½
St. Louis	38	52	422	23

PITCHING (5 decisions) - Clemens, Boston, 15-2, .882, 2-49; Rasmussen, New York, 11-2, .846, 3-48; Schrom, Cleveland, 16-2, .833, 4-09; Haas, Oakland, 7-2, .778, 2-98; Williams, Texas, 7-2, .778, 3-10.

Norman's good

TURNBERRY (Reuter). - Great Britain's Norman celebrated his highly popular British Open Golf Cham

"I have told myself often, 'Don't cry,' but I don't listen," she said of her tears.

Martina has been mobbed by cu-

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Martina has been mobbed by cu-

Information Centres

CINEMA

Tonight: Body Heat 7:15, 9:30; King of

TODAY'S ENI

Zvi Rosen, coach of Hapoel Lod, and Arie Redler of Betar Tel Aviv

ENTERTAINMENT

13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.00 Children's programmes
18.25 Education for all
19.55 Noise on a New Book
16.05 Jewish World – Israel, and the diaspora

He was faced with the same situation yet again at Turnberry but converted his one-stroke overnight lead over Japan's Tommy Nakajima into

11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental Requests

00.05 Night Birds - songs, chit with Don Ben Z'ev

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640841

7:15, 8:30; Shahaf: Out of Africa 5:45,
8:15; Studio: Closed for Renovations;
G.S. Measat 5:00p-5:30p, 7:30p, 8:30p;
Pete's Dragon 11 a.m.

Journal of Management Studies, 20(6), 791-808.

Nurturing high-technology industry

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three years ago a new kind of nursery began to take root at Tefen in the Galilee hills near the development town of Ma'alot. It nurtures neither plants nor children but fledgling industry.

The idea of an industrial kindergarten was conceived by Stef Wertheimer, chairman of the multinational cutting tool company, Iscar Ltd., and a prophet of free enterprise.

In 1979, as a then member of the Knesset, Wertheimer headed a committee to discover why many promising small businesses failed in their formative years.

The committee discovered a variety of reasons, ranging from red-tape to inadequate funding and lack of proper management, both in production and marketing.

Wertheimer, who had overcome similar problems in building his own company from scratch, set out to create a concept that would eliminate the causes of failure from future enterprises.

He envisaged a kind of incubator for up-and-coming, export-oriented manufacturing business. The place he had in mind would provide all the basic amenities and infrastructure for small enterprises and much more. And so Tefen Entrepreneurs Industrial Park was born.

It comprises a series of adjoining industrial buildings, of 250 square metres each, which have been designed on a modular basis so that they can easily be adapted to suit the needs of specific businesses.

A covered walkway links the industrial accommodation to the central services building, which provides a wide range of facilities for the small firms and their employees.

A great deal of careful thought went into the planning of the site, as can be seen by the layout of the buildings and the landscaped gardens, designed to blend in with the environment, which form the centrepiece of the park.

But nice buildings, in scenic surroundings, are not generally recognized as essential ingredients for business success, no matter how pleasant they might be.

Careful consideration was also given to the likely needs of the start-up companies, long before the foundations for the park complex were laid.

The concept was then successfully tested on model enterprises over a five-year period, and the lessons learned incorporated into the park project.

Avi Faigenbaum, director of the Tefen Entrepreneurs Industrial Park, lists some of the facilities pro-

vided at the central services building: post office, secretarial services, international communications via telex and facsimile machines, accounting and auditing, technical and office supplies. A law office, import and export advisory service, a firm offering computer-designed production planning and business management, and a bank are expected to be added to the list soon.

The idea, said Faigenbaum, was to provide the fledgling companies with an umbrella of essential services on a "pay-as-you-use" basis. This helps cut overhead, allowing the small businesses to concentrate on production and marketing.

The \$7 million nursery park was constructed by the Industrial Buildings Corp., a government company, which leases the buildings at preferential rates.

Rents are subsidized for the first two years, further helping to reduce overhead, while grants and long-term low interest loans are available to approved industries.

The administration at the park also assists the start-up firms in overcoming red-tape obstacles by providing representatives experienced in the intricacies of the bureaucratic labyrinth.

In addition, professional assistance is always available from successful industrialists, led by Wertheimer, acting chairman of the Entrepreneurs Park and head of the permanent steering committee.

Two more innovative facilities soon to be added to the existing amenities at the park are a business management programme and an adult vocational training school run by Ort.

The business and management course, due to start on September 15, is being organized by Dick Rosenbloom, dean of the Harvard Business School, and Danny Isenberg, assistant professor of business administration at the Harvard Business School.

Isenberg, who has tentatively entitled the programme "Seminar 2000," said the aim was to assist present and future managers of small export-oriented businesses.

Although designed specifically to help directors and managers of the start-up firms at the industrial park, the course will also be open to outsiders from other companies in the region and to senior IDF personnel.

The Ort vocational school, on the other hand, will provide training and, in some cases re-training for adult workers in a variety of skilled professions.

With all these facilities on hand, what else could the entrepreneurs industrial park possibly offer to up-and-coming firms? The answer is plenty.



Laying the foundations of Kfar Vradim in 1981: creating an environment for industry to grow. (Scoop 80)

Wertheimer's visionary concept took into account esthetics, recreation (sport and cultural), family needs, housing, Jewish-Arab co-existence, future development and Zionist philosophy.

The esthetics are provided for in the form of outdoor sculptures - relating to industry and technology on the one hand, nature and ecology on the other - which have been set up in the grounds of the park. More are to be added, while space will be allocated in the park itself for art activities. There is also a library at the central services building, in addition to a lecture hall and cultural room.

Tennis and basketball courts and a swimming pool are to be constructed at a later stage, along with a day nursery for children.

There is housing at nearby Rose Garden Village (Kfar Vradim), which is being built up by its residents, many of whom work in the Tefen region, either at the entrepreneurs park or at factories in the adjacent industrial zone.

On the matter of Jewish-Arab

relations, Wertheimer is a pragmatist, taking the view that "we have to learn to live in peace with one another and what better way than through business."

Several Arabs are employed at factories in Tefen, and at least two have presented viable business propositions and applied to lease space at entrepreneurs park.

To be eligible to rent accommodation, candidates have to meet certain criteria. These include showing existing or potential market need for their products or services outside Israel; knowledge of the product field; readiness to export one year from the date their plant becomes operational; and a willingness to invest capital and profits to back up their business beliefs.

The first enterprises began to move onto the park in 1985, and now 85 per cent of the available space has been filled.

The companies are involved in a wide range of business activities, including the manufacture of miniature tools, safes, soap dispensers, metal sheets, precision castings,

medical scanners and quartz glass tubes.

Ultimately, if all goes according to plan, the firms will outgrow their accommodation at the nursery park and, as fully fledged businesses, will move into the nearby industrial zone.

Six companies, Gal Plastics, Iscar Tools, Vulcan Batteries, Mars Furniture, Maran Plastics and Tefen Plast, are already established in the industrial zone. Two more, a carpentry company and a textile firm, are due to move in soon. The industrial zone, like Entre-Park, was constructed with government funds.

Why did Wertheimer choose Tefen for his ambitious showcase projects, and what do they have to do with Zionism?

Wertheimer, who built up his business from a corrugated shed in Nabariya to a multi-national company with annual sales of nearly \$100 m, explains the correlation in his usual forthright manner.

Drawing a schematic map of the north, he notes the concentration of population and industry along the coast and the wide open spaces inland.

The message is clear. The Tefen project is part of Wertheimer's vision of developing Western Galilee. Provide the infrastructure, facilities and the right incentives for the entrepreneurs and they will set up shop in the area. It is better than throwing away money to bail out ailing companies that cannot stand on their own two feet.

The new industry will create jobs, which in turn will attract more people to settle in the region. His scheme is self-perpetuating and straightforward - and sounds almost too good to be true.

It is pure capitalism being used to promote the settlement ideals of socialist Zionism.

In the wider context, Wertheimer maintains that entrepreneurial enterprise is the third stage of Zionism. "The first were farmers, the second soldiers and the third will have to be entrepreneurs," he says.

The country, he contends, has too much bureaucracy, too many civil servants and has been living on handouts for far too long.

The continuation of the Zionist dream requires a healthy economy, based on high-tech, export-oriented, private industry, says the 59-year-old businessman.

Tefen is the first of 10 such projects that Wertheimer wants to see established round the country.

He has certainly turned his dream into reality - the rest is now up to the entrepreneurs in the nursery park in Tefen. (Third in a four-part series)

El Al mulls best way to replace aging jets

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Faced with stiffer European regulations on aircraft noise, El Al must soon decide what to do with seven aging Boeing 707s that will not meet the new standards. Among the options facing the airline's management is to buy new aircraft, lease some or remodel its current fleet.

Whatever the decision, it will have to be made by this September, so that El Al can have the planes ready in January 1988, when the European regulations go into force.

El Al must also take into consideration the expected rise in transatlantic passenger traffic. A recent study by the International Air Transport Association forecast a 5 per cent annual increase in the number of passengers through 1995. El Al, whose occupancy rate is already in the upper end of the 70th percentile could be faced with a shortage of seats.

A special team is now considering several medium jets, including the McDonnell/Douglas MD-80 jet, which can hold 140 to 150 passengers; the 224-seat Boeing 767; the 150-seat Boeing 757; and a new version of Boeing's 737, the 737-300, which can hold some 140 passengers.

An El Al source said the airline was not seriously considering the twin-engine A310, which is pro-

duced by the European consortium Airbus Industrie. He said the A310 cannot carry as much cargo as the Boeing and that the Americans are offering far better credit terms.

In addition, he noted, the Boeing jets under consideration have about 40 per cent of their equipment in common with Boeing models currently used by El Al. That will simplify training and maintenance.

The price-tag for the seven aircraft plus spare parts is expected to come to \$350 million. El Al, which is still deep in debt, cannot afford to make the purchases without government help.

If the government is not forthcoming, the airline is considering the option of leasing aircraft. Following an arrangement made by British Airways, in which it leased 25 Boeing 757s with the option to buy, El Al might lease the jets it needs until 1991 or later, when Boeing is expected to unveil its 757. El Al officials believe the 757 would better suit the carrier's needs.

Another alternative is to put "hush kits" on the engines of the current fleet of 707s. The drawback is that these not only cost \$2.5 m. per plane but would lead to a 5 to 10 per cent increase in fuel consumption. Moreover, El Al would have to remodel the aging planes, boosting the cost to \$4 m. per jet.



Bustamante's counterparts in Tokyo on the job in a Japanese bank's trading room. (AFP)

Forex traders play high stakes game

NEW YORK (AP). - It's 9:10 a.m. on a Friday, a few minutes before the release of a U.S. government statistic that likely will influence the value of the dollar.

The foreign exchange traders at Marine Midland Bank, the nation's 12th largest, pace, fidget and curse softly as they wait. Then the news wire machine flashes the headline: industrial production plunged 0.6 per cent in May. That is bad news for the economy.

Erupting with smiles, the traders jump, clap and shout with glee as the dollar's value drops in a selloff overseas, just as they had predicted. The foreign currencies the bank had been buying quietly with borrowed dollars are suddenly worth a lot more, enabling them to repay the dollars for less and make a nice profit.

"This is the greatest thing that ever happened to me besides my wife," Antonio L. Bustamante, 41, says of his career as Marine Midland's chief foreign exchange dealer.

"You pay a price, you give up a lot of things. I'm not ashamed to say it. But I have no regrets."

Another wild day is under way for Bustamante and his 15-member team on the foreign exchange floor of Marine Midland's 51-storey headquarters in the heart of the Wall Street area. Some have been there since 2:30 a.m.

They live in a 24-hour world, where sleep and food are afterthoughts and scoring a big profit is the greatest thrill. Their desks are a jumble of telephones, computer terminals, ashtrays and plastic coffee cups.

They shout foreign exchange quotes and listen to a dozen different telephone voices piped in via loudspeakers. They must decide to buy or sell millions of dollars' worth of currency in split-seconds. It is a life in which nationalities are irrelevant, families are secondary, discipline is essential and mistakes can be disastrous.

By phone, telex and direct computer link to other banks and brokers around the world, they bid on currencies at a frenetic pace, hoping the dollars they bought at 168 yen to the dollar in Tokyo will be worth 170 yen later in London, or the dollars they sold at 2.22 Deutschmarks to the dollar in Frankfurt will be worth 2.21 later in New York. Somewhere, a market is always open.

"It's showtime," Bustamante yells as the government's industrial production figures begin to push the dollar's value down. "I've got \$10 at 221," a trader shouts. In their lingo, it means another bank wants to sell \$10 million for marks at an exchange rate of 2.21 marks to the dollar, substantially lower than a few minutes earlier.

Later, the dollar's value against the mark falls to 2.20, and the value

of Marine Midland's holdings in marks rises.

"The Russkie was buying dollars this morning," Bustamante says, grinning. "The Russkie" is the Soviet Union's state-run Bank of Foreign Trade, which often enters the market in London. On this day, the Soviets miscalculated.

Bustamante's career on Marine Midland's foreign exchange floor began 15 years ago and has dominated his life ever since. He has a special business phone under his bed and a financial markets information service in his study at home in the New York suburbs.

Rising for work at about 5 a.m., Bustamante drives to the bank before dawn. He often arrives home quite late, gets up twice a night to see what the markets are doing in Tokyo or London, and sometimes rouses one of his deputies from bed if he thinks the bank should make a move. It is not uncommon for him to go to the bank at 2 or 3 a.m.

Bustamante says his wife is used to it and has even acquired the habit of watching exchange rates herself. She can make some educated predictions, he says, but not his two teenage children. "They don't like it. They'll never do what I do. I can't get them to come down to Wall Street," he says.

His department is among the biggest foreign exchange dealers in New York and one of the most profitable units for Marine Midland.

Bustamante will not disclose how much money his traders earn for the bank, but he says the profits for a typical day can range from several thousand dollars to around one million dollars.

"Making money is the easiest part of this job," he says. "The key is not how much money you make; the key is managing your risk."

That, he said, is a talent developed by traders after years of watching trends, subtle statements by central banks' and political developments ranging from a West German regional election to a Japanese exporter that goes bankrupt.

Political crises, natural disasters and even rumoured utterances by prominent financial figures can wreak havoc with the currency markets, keeping Bustamante and his traders up all night.

When U.S. warplanes bombed Libya on April 15, the dollar's value soared because of its historic attraction as a safe-haven currency.

Although he won't talk about how much his traders get paid, Bustamante says it can go as high as \$500,000 a year, including bonuses.

Asked the most important requirement of the work, he says: "This is not the kind of job where you cannot have discipline. If you don't have that, then you're dead."

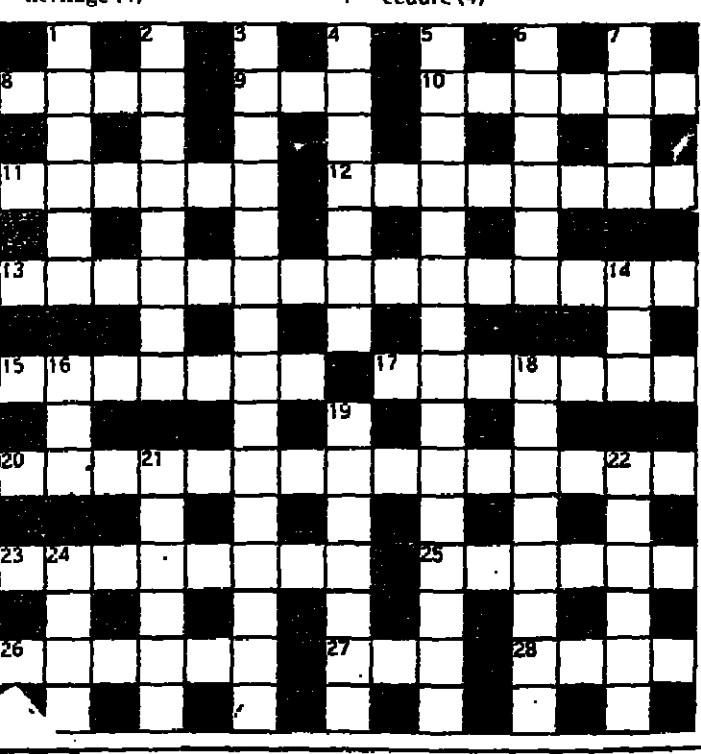
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 8 An inclination to put money into safe keeping (4)
- 9 Thieves disregard this errant female (3)
- 10 A bandit who can't expect justice (6)
- 11 From which comes good advice to convert wood into paper? (6)
- 12 Tenacious climber found in a variety of climates (8)
- 13 Something we haven't come across before in the realm of fiction? (5,10)
- 15 Joint champions of the football league? (7)
- 17 High-class wharf with illuminated interior (7)
- 20 Given a bad mark as a driver? (7,8)
- 23 The sustenance of the brave (8)
- 25 Small stones left at the end of a tomb (6)
- 26 The sea-wife perhaps swears in this way (6)
- 27 Biblical priest that is left in retreat (3)
- 28 A dandy feature of China's heritage (4)

DOWN

- 1 U-boats modified for South African people (6)
- 2 Master craftsmen who miss out on their reading (8)
- 3 Court orders rescinded by the leaders of the French Revolution (7,2,6)
- 4 Uncivil policemen presenter to cardinals? (7)
- 5 Recovers from a knock-out blow and pays another visit (5,5,5)
- 6 Inflict heavy damage on me! who fly in set formation? (6)
- 7 After duty I may be hailed for a lift (4)
- 14 Reduced share of the proceeds? (3)
- 16 Fetish associated with the Japanese lady's kimono (3)
- 18 Learning about militant gunmen in an industrial part of France (8)
- 19 A repair-man out to make a circuitous journey (7)
- 21 She gets involved with men to do this to them, maybe (6)
- 22 Extremely irregular verse given zero rating (4,2)
- 24 Doesn't follow the correct procedure (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Central Bus Station, 520190; Baitan, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 810108; Dar Aidawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Benny, 174 Dizengoff, 222386; Ziva, 52 Etzel, Hahiva, 378403.
Netanya: Neot Shaked, Azorim commercial centre, 52484.
Haifa: Neve Sha'anun, 37 Hatichon, 236530.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333
Ashkelon 23333
Bat Yam 8511111
Be'er Sheva 74767
Carmiel 988655
Dan Region 781111
Elit 7233
Hadera 23333
Haifa 512233
Holon 36333
Holon 803133
Jerusalem 523133
Kiron 344442
Kiryat Shmona 44334
Nahariya 923333
Netanya 23333
Petah Tikva 9231111
Rahovot 461333
Rishon LeZion 942333
Safed 30333
Tel Aviv 240111
Tiberias 90111

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Baitan (internal, obstetrics, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Roshik (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

FLIGHTS

24-Hour Flight Information Service. Call 03-9712454 (multi-line). Arrivals Only. (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

FIRE 102

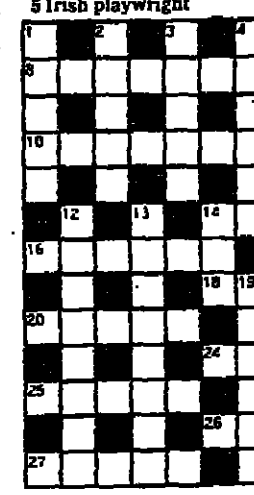
In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

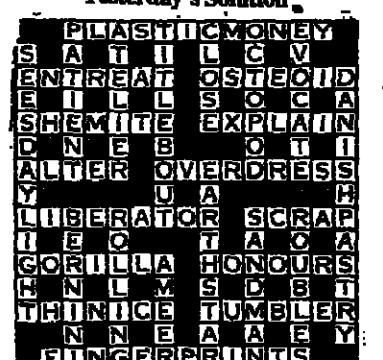
QUICK CROSSWORD

5 Irish playwright



- 8 Assembled
- 9 Appears
- 10 Spotted beetle
- 11 Severe
- 14 Subjoin
- 16 Beautiful
- 17 Bids
- 18 First woman
- 20 Decree
- 24 Contemptuous
- 25 Luke-warm
- 26 Panic-stricken rush
- 27 Inquired
- 1 Little
- 2 Anar
- 3 Classic race
- 4 Approached
- 6 Recognise
- 7 Brown sugar
- 12 Affection
- 13 See
- 14 Yes
- 15 Female rabbit
- 19 Leave
- 21 Ingrained dirt
- 22 Frequently
- 23 Smooth and glossy

Yesterday's Solution



ACROSS: 1 Filleted, 7 Place, 8 Retaliate, 9 Elf, 10 True, 11 Pepper, 12 Thebes, 14 Detest, 17 Mutton, 18 Type, 20 Rye, 22 Flower-pot, 23 Story, 24 Fresh air, DOWN: 1 First, 2 Lettuce, 3 Ella, 4 Enamel, 5 Eager, 6 Perfect, 7 Perplex, 12 Rectify, 13 Tourist, 15 Olympia, 16 Colour, 17 Melon, 19 Enter, 21 Kegs.

MARKET PLACE

CHARLES HOFFMAN

Advice to 'Olim'

The unthinkable has happened — the customs bureaucrats have become fed up with the red tape involved in dealing with import privileges for new immigrants. What is more, the Treasury and the Absorption Ministry are now pressuring the immigrants' associations to accept their proposal that specific customs exemptions be done away with, to be replaced by a standing loan of \$5,000-\$10,000 that becomes a grant after five years.

My advice as an "old" immigrant — my hassles with the *mehes* (customs) occurred around 15 years ago — would be to take the money and run. What could possibly have led this most bureaucratic of bureaucracies to want to cede its power to conduct hair-splitting arguments over the country of origin of imported goods, the status an immigrant had when he visited the country prior to making aliyah and the number of months or years that a newcomer has served in the army?

What seems to have led the customs authorities to throw up their hands in frustration is that practically every Western immigrant has some good reason for claiming to be an exception to the rules, when it comes to certain things. It could be a request for the duty-free import of a personal computer, which these days is standard equipment in many households. Or it could be a request for an extension of the period of immigrants' rights for some reason.

There are two interrelated trends here that make it increasingly likely that the Western immigrant will feel like the proverbial square peg being forced into a round hole, when it comes to customs.

One trend is that aliyah from the West has become a "process" that can begin with a summer programme in Israel, go on to a year of university study, continue with a year or two as a volunteer or temporary worker and only then reach the stage of (more or less) permanent settling here. Along the way an immigrant may use up some rights that would best be saved for later.

The other trend concerns the erratic and often unpredictable taxes that a young person's life can take when making aliyah, especially as a single. Singles may not need to buy a refrigerator, but the three-year period of eligibility may force them to do this. Or after two years in the country, an immigrant may pack up and leave for a three-year period of study abroad, and then come back married to a returning Israeli. Go figure out what rights this couple is entitled to!

Getting a one-time cash grant from the government that may be used in any way a newcomer sees fit serves a person's sense of freedom and dignity to a much greater extent than having to make elaborate supplications to the customs every time some "exceptional" problem arises. Why should people have to waste their time and energy devising the appropriate strategy for getting around the rules?

Rules by their very nature are general, and cannot be formulated to anticipate every circumstance. Both the newcomers and the bureaucrats would be better off if they had as little as possible to do with each other. Their all-too-frequent encounters before an immigrant feels ready at home here do more to stimulate *yerida* (emigration) than to facilitate aliyah.

Living standards rising rapidly

By AVI TEMKIN

The standard of living surged in the first several months of 1986, as Israelis bought more consumer durables and travelled abroad in greater numbers, according to figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Israel.

The bureau reported that private consumption per capita, the generally accepted measure of living standard, rose 1.8 per cent in the first quarter of the year. If this pace is kept for the entire year, the standard

of living would rise by 5 to 6 per cent. The bureau added, however, that private consumption per capita was still 10 per cent below its all-time high in 1983.

The Bank of Israel reported that in the first five months of the year the volume of retail sales, an indicator of consumption trends, rose 17.8 per cent, compared with its level for the same period last year.

The bank figures showed consumer spending rose in all major areas, although it was much higher in the sales of consumer durables, up 40

per cent, and household utensils, up 22.6 per cent. New car sales posted the third biggest gain among retail sale categories, rising 13.6 per cent in the five-month period.

In the first six months of the year, 250,000 Israelis travelled abroad, compared with 220,000 for the first half of 1985 — an increase of 13 per cent.

The bureau said, however, that, with seasonal adjustments, the monthly number of Israelis travelling abroad had remained stable since November 1985, and is similar to 1984's figure.

Treasury wins out in battle over car tax

By AVI TEMKIN

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday approved a car tax based on production year and engine size, as the Treasury had sought, but managed to exact a few concessions on the matter from the Finance Ministry.

Under the regulations approved yesterday, car owners will begin paying a levy equal in most cases to half of what they paid last year, starting December 1. The tax can be paid in four monthly instalments from that date, or in one lump sum in December, which will entitle the taxpayer to a 15 per cent reduction.

The committee had approved the tax in principle earlier in the month, but had demanded that the Treasury prepare new tables that set rates according to the price of the car.

The Treasury insisted that it would take months to prepare such tables, and therefore asked the committee yesterday to approve the original proposal on tax regulations and to specify a few cars on which a reduced tax will apply. The ministry made it clear that if the committee refused to approve such a proposal, the government would not table a proposal to extend the 5.35 per cent refund of National Insurance Institute payments to low-income earners. The refund is strongly supported by the committee members.

According to the compromise, approved owners of less expensive cars, such as the Valiant, will pay 20 per cent of the sums imposed on vehicles with the same motor size and year.

For the Rom-Carmel and Simca, and for Morris Minis produced before 1980, the rate will be 50 per cent. The rate for Subaru with an engine of 1750 cubic centimetres, for Saab and for Delta the rate will be 70 per cent.

FORMAL TIES

(Continued from Page One)

lower, and they find encouragement in numbers, even safety, in a sense. Hassan constantly needs to prove to the U.S. administration that he deserves to keep on getting the financial and military aid he requests. What better way than by mounting a fresh initiative for dialogue? Without American help, Hassan would have gone down in the past. He needs it in the future, too.

Hassan's war against the Polisario in the Sahara still goes on. To push the rebel tide back more significantly, Hassan needs more American aid, at a time when that aid is harder to get.

The Moroccan monarch is fully informed about the mood among moderate African states, and about their hesitant rapprochement with Israel. He knows that moderate African rulers like nothing better than to see an Arab ruler giving Israel legitimacy. What Africans fear is Arab extremism and Arab subversion, symbolized and funded mainly by Libya. Hassan, like Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, sees his country as simultaneously straddling the African world and the Arab world.

Morocco has in the past given considerable aid and encouragement to French-speaking African nations, including military and security aid. The palace guards of several African rulers are manned by Moroccan commandos today.

In Israeli eyes, the Peres visit could encourage Mubarak to move more enthusiastically in his rapprochement with this country. If a leader like Hassan, whose country has no diplomatic relations with Israel, can hold a summit with the Israeli prime minister, why should Mubarak hang back, Israelis can now ask. Israel wants the implications of the Rabat visit to sink in, with Hussein as well.

For Israel, the Rabat visit is one more measured pace forward along the road of legitimacy. Somewhere far along the line, moderate states in the Persian Gulf may take note. Arab go-betweens have even told Israeli officials lately that Israel should not dismiss Iraq as permanently unapproachable.

In the international arena, Israel sees the Rabat visit as enhancing its image as "always ready to talk to Arabs anywhere." Israel will not try to cajole Morocco into establishing formal ties, which are not as important in the Arab world as they are in the West. Practical talks are more important than embassies. As far as contacts in third countries go, Israelis have been talking to Moroccans for three decades. Israel and Morocco have enjoyed mutually beneficial relations, in low profile, in spheres which the media normally do not cover.

The U.S. has looked favourably on cooperation between Morocco and Israel. So has France. French interests in Africa have not suffered because of Israeli dialogue with Morocco and other African states.

Builders say cities use unlicensed contractors

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Local authorities violate the law and endanger lives by hiring unregistered contractors who are unsupervised, the Federation of Contractors and Builders in Israel charged yesterday.

The federation said that if the Interior Ministry, Registrar of Contractors and other state authorities failed to take action against the hiring of unregistered contractors, the federation would go to court to ask for the law's enforcement.

According to the law, construction must be carried out by a contractor registered with the government's Registrar of Contractors. This helps prevent builders without experience or skill in construction from working as contractors.

The federation charged that local authorities ignore the law and hire unregistered contractors because they are cheaper.

"By so doing the local authorities help unregistered contractors evade income tax, the value-added tax and National Insurance Institute pay-

ments amounting to \$10 million a year, apart from ignoring the fact that construction by these people is not supervised and may endanger the lives of its residents," a federation spokesman said.

The federation wrote warning letters to the mayors of Rehovot, Bnei Brak and Netivot, and local council heads of Azor and Netivot, as well as the building coordinator of Herut villages in Beit Jabotinsky, about the implications of employing unregistered contractors.

Despite the warnings, none of the officials responded.

A few months ago the Registrar of Contractors alerted the Interior Ministry's supervisor in charge of local authorities, Dov Shag, of the increase in construction by unregistered contractors.

WIND UP. — An Angolan diamond company, Diamang, will be dissolved under an agreement reached Sunday with foreign shareholders, the official Angolan news agency Angop said.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	111.05 -1.27%
Non-Bank Index	123.65 -2.76%
Arrangement	105.59 -0.42%
Insurance	138.56 -2.45%
Commerce, Services	148.09 -1.85%
Real Estate	147.54 -3.59%
Industrials	112.71 -3.11%
Textiles	132.15 -3.77%
Metals	107.12 -2.76%
Electronics	87.80 -2.98%
Chemicals	115.62 -3.49%
Industrial Invest.	105.61 -2.59%
Investment Cos.	123.58 -1.76%
General Bond Index	108.68 -0.20%
General-Linked Bonds	110.30 -0.13%
Fully-linked	111.47 -0.25%
Partially-linked	109.45 -0.01%
Dollar-linked Bonds	98.05 -0.59%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.83 -0.02%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.83 -0.09%
Long-term 5+ yrs	105.77 -0.54%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 6,426,200
Arrangement	NIS 2,024,300
Non-bank	NIS 4,401,900
Bonds - total	NIS 5,334,100
Index-linked	NIS 5,793,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,540,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 3,980,700

Share Movements:

Advances	26	(67)
of which 5%+	0	(5)
"buyers only"	0	(2)
Declines	27	(210)
of which 5%+	70	(33)
"sellers only"	4	(9)
Unchanged	68	(89)
Trading Halt	58	(57)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Slightly mixed
3% fully-linked	

4.25% fully-linked

80% linked	Mixed to 1%
Double-linked	Falls to 0.5%
Dollar-linked:	Slight falls
Admon	Mixed to 1%
Admon	Falls to 2%
Gilboa	Falls to 2%
For Curr.	
denominated	
Treasury Bills	Slightly mixed
(monthly yield)	1.44-1.49%

Arrangement yields:

IDS ord.	13.96%
Union 0.1	13.88%
Discount A	13.96%
Mizrachi	13.88%
Hapoalim r.	13.96%
General A	13.75%
Leumi stock	13.65%
Fin. Trade 1	11.07%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
			100M change

Meir Ezra	4000	106	-4.8
Supersol 2	no trading		
Lightsource	2500	1919	-3.5
Cold Storage	no trading		
Dan Hotels	no trading		
Yarden Hotel	3050	224	-3.2
Argon 1	12400	22	-2.4
Team 1	1570	350	-1.9

Real Estate, Building and			
Azornim	489	12872	-7.0
Elion	407	4656	-1.9
Africa Int. 0.1	30700	159	-2.8
Dankner	3800	276	-4.0
Prop. & Bldg.	2310	1233	-3.8
Seaside 0.1	3600	111	-3.0
ILDC	43850	531	-4.6
Ressco r.	6000	138	-14.7
Mehadrin	6320	24	-0.5
Hadrin	970	2441	-4.4

Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Mafren 1	975	1082	-1.0
Marfona non-arr.	25000	79	-0.5
First Int'l	3110	4629	-4.8
FIH	3397	2366	-4.8

Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IBZ	80250	438	-0.7
Union 0.1	59601	309	-
Discount	102430	187	-
Mizrachi	35100	838	-
Hapoalim r.	54510	789	-0.8
General A	138900	10	+0.3
Leumi 0.1	34850	1423	-
Fin. Trade	48730	-	-

Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r.	4165	3	-1.2
Dev. Mort.	1185	1180	-7.1
Mishkan r.	2000	273	-5.0
Tefehor r.	10500	32	-7.8
Merviv	4050	358	-4.7

Financial Institutions			
Agri. Co.	no trading		
Ind. Dev. Div.	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	10700	133	-4.5

Insurance			
Avazot 0.1 r.	875	737	-0.6
Hessner r.	444	15657	-1.1
Phoenix 0.1	819	280	-2.2
Hannishmar	8900	-	-
Marathon 1	7401	-	-5.1
Sahar 1	3801	141	-
Zion Hold. 1	18060	-	-

Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4000	106	-4.8
Supersol 2	no trading		
Lightsource	2500	1919	-3.5
Cold Storage	no trading		
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Fin. Trade	48730	-	-

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Leumi 0.1	34850	1423	-
Fin. Trade	48730	-	-

Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r.	4165	3	

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Mr. Modai's self-ejection

THE LATEST government crisis triggered by Yitzhak Modai's impossible behaviour was defused yesterday afternoon by the justice minister's timely resignation. This spared Premier Shimon Peres the need to fire Mr. Modai for disregarding the warning issued to him, and to all ministers, last April, at the time of the then finance minister's forced transfer to the Justice Ministry for similarly insulting conduct.

Mr. Modai's bade farewell to the government because he had no other choice: his Likud colleagues would not, this time, fend for him as they did three months ago.

They could, in theory, invoke again the provision in the coalition agreement that makes the premier's right under the law to sack ministers from the other major party conditional on the consent of the other party's leader, who is the vice premier. Mr. Shamir could again have interposed his opposition to Mr. Peres's intended dismissal of Mr. Modai for last Saturday night's attack, and all other Likud ministers could have offered their own resignations as a blocking maneuver. This would have brought the national unity government down.

The Likud—even the Liberal faction within its ranks—did not this time opt for resistance to Mr. Peres because it had itself grown rather tired of Mr. Modai's apparently incurable addiction to putting his foot in his mouth.

Never a particular Herut favourite, the nominal Liberal leader had not been overly popular even among his own people, with the possible exception of the Liberal splinter group that bows to his personal fiat. But his increasingly cavalier treatment of the elementary norms of political discourse had made them, too, question Mr. Modai's political sanity sufficiently to deny him their undivided loyalty.

More than a few Likud stalwarts are in fact reported to have said—privately, of course—"good riddance" to Mr. Modai yesterday. If anyone in the Likud was important enough to risk the rotation due in mid-October in order to save his hide, it was plainly not the justice minister.

The dictates of party solidarity being what they are, fellow Likudniks felt obliged to dredge up, in Mr. Modai's defence, instances of Alignment ministers harshly criticizing their Likud colleagues, notably Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir. Indeed, the health minister, Mordechai Gur, had told Mr. Shamir to his face at a cabinet meeting that he did not deserve to make it to the premiership unless he cleared his name in the Shin Bet affair. And Moshe Shahal, the energy minister, had advised Mr. Shamir to take a lawyer for the purpose.

It is hard to believe, however, that even the most hard-line Likud leaders cannot tell the difference between criticism, however harsh, especially of an ex-premier's action, and contemptuous mud-slinging at the present head of government.

A justice minister, even if less than a legal luminary himself, need not be faulted for anything worse than indecorousness for suggesting that the premier is "as untutored in the law as he is in economics." But when the same minister of justice publicly reveals that he deliberately left no time for the premier to make up his mind on the choice of a new attorney-general, he exposes himself as nothing better than a ministerial hooligan. When, unimpaired that he had helped push through a criminal probe by the police of the Shin Bet affair, because it was a better bet than an inquiry by a judicial commission to leave his political chief untouched, the justice minister charges the premier with dragging the country through the mud in the same affair, he has utterly betrayed whatever trust may have been placed in him.

And when, after having launched a personal vendetta by means of legislation against the press, the justice minister discloses that he is planning to make regular use of his ministry to "settle scores" with enemies, the premier among them, the only word fit to address to him is: Out.

The government stands to lose nothing from Mr. Modai's departure, while the Justice Ministry can only gain from it. If Mr. Peres has made any mistake so far in dealing with the Modai phenomenon, it is only in having expected to settle last April's crisis by allowing the Liberal finance minister to trade places with the Liberal justice minister, Moshe Nissim, a man of sense.

This may not be the end of the Modai affair, however. Mr. Shamir made it clear yesterday that he would, after the rotation, seek to bring the ex-justice minister back into the government. That would be his right under the coalition agreement. But the forces of reason in the government and in the Knesset should band together to frustrate any such move in advance.

CLASH LOOMS

(Continued from Page One)

Gur and Moshe Shahal who, they said, had been far more damning about Shamir over the General Security Service affair.

The second Modai crisis ended almost as soon as it began. Matters came to a head early yesterday morning during a meeting between Peres and Shamir, when Peres announced that he had decided to fire the justice minister.

Shamir returned to his office and consulted with Modai and the other Likud ministers. Modai at once began consultations with Liberal colleagues, among them MKs Sarah Doron and Pinhas Goldstein, and soon decided to resign. The Likud ministers, meeting later in the morning, agreed that Modai's resignation was the best way of defusing the crisis.

Prior to attending the ministers' meeting, Modai called a press conference at the Justice Ministry at which he announced his intention to resign. The resignation, he said, would "ease the situation, prevent a coalition crisis, and forestall the possibility of early elections."

The subsequent cabinet meeting was very brief and there was no discussion. Modai tendered his resignation and it was accepted by Peres, who thanked the former finance minister for his part in the implementation of the economic programme.

Modai had been resentful and frustrated ever since his removal

from the Treasury some three months ago. He gave his feelings expression during the fateful Saturday night meeting, saying, among other things, that he intended "settling scores" with Peres.

Resignation from the government with only three months to go to rotation was not too great a sacrifice, particularly if he had received a specific promise from Shamir that he would be included in the next government. Liberal sources said that such a promise had indeed been given.

His altruism in helping the Likud avoid a crisis that could have brought down the government is expected to pay dividends in the Liberal Party and in the Likud. It could buttress Modai's leadership position in the Liberal Party and allow him time to concentrate on the merger with Herut.

The Liberal MKs decided in a telephone poll that they would not replace Modai, in order to avoid a clash over his successor. Leaving the position open also enables them to express their indignation at Modai's ouster.

However, the Liberals intend demanding that Modai's position in the inner cabinet be taken by another Liberal minister, probably Finance Minister Moshe Nissim.

The Alignment caucus resolved yesterday that Modai should not be allowed to return to the cabinet. It praised Peres for his resolute stand in the affair.

A sinister pipeline

Mikhail Agursky

STRANGELY ENOUGH, few if any people realize the Middle East conflict is to a large extent determined by the operation of a powerful and sinister pipeline between Saudi Arabia and... the Soviet Union. It sounds strange because there are no diplomatic relations between these countries, which are on the surface hostile towards one another. Moreover, there is no physical pipeline from the Saudi Arabian oilfields to the USSR.

This pipeline, however, does not bring oil or gas to the Soviet Union. It brings money, over \$1 billion dollars a year, to the Soviet budget—quite an accomplishment for two countries which lack a formal economic relationship. The pipeline is indirect, and its intermediate pumping station is Syria, whose budget exists almost entirely through the benevolence of the Saudis.

The USSR is the main, almost exclusive, military supplier of the Syrian army, and Soviet arms are not given free of charge. The money Syria pays to Moscow is not Syrian; it is chiefly Saudi money, with added funds from various Gulf states.

Syria would long have been bankrupt if its budget, and especially the military budget, were not supported by petrodollars from Saudi Arabia. It is well known that Syria spends money on its defence far in excess of its economic capacity. Saudi Arabia could certainly rein in Syrian militancy at any time because Syria is a completely dependent, extremely weak country with no hope of improving its economy.

Israel's substantial economic support from the United States comes mostly in the form of loans rather than grants, and thus cannot be compared to Saudi aid to Syria.

The Saudis are well aware of what they are doing and where their aid to Syria is going. There is, therefore, at least tacit agreement between the USSR and Saudi Arabia, and this understanding determines the character of the Middle East conflict.

First and foremost, it determines Soviet behaviour. The Soviet economic situation is very difficult—even critical. A sum of \$1b. or \$2b. of foreign currency is very important to its economic balance with the West. To abandon Syria for any reason would mean a considerable economic blow with no possibility of replacing this foreign currency income. The Soviet economy relies in part on huge arms sales to the Third World, and none of the Soviet leaders would risk the economic difficulties inherent in a drastic change in its Middle East policy.

THERE WAS a time when the USSR had a more activist Middle East policy, hoping to extend her sphere of influence. But one of the main reasons for the current Soviet wish to maintain the status quo in the Middle East is purely economic. The collapse of the current Syrian regime would endanger Soviet economic interests, and the marvellous Saudi pipeline would stop bringing foreign currency. And the USSR wants to have Syria under its full control in order to bolster its financial credibility.

Any Syrian military venture which might endanger Syrian political and economic stability, such as it is, is against Soviet interests. The USSR is interested in a strictly-controlled Syrian militancy and a strictly-controlled Syrian hostility towards Israel.

This hostility is, however, profitable as it guarantees the continuation of the precious pipeline, but if it goes beyond reasonable bounds, such as a large-scale armed confrontation, the results could be catastrophic. Thus the current Soviet policy is pure economic imperialism determined by the wish to extract economic profit from local conflicts.

There are several powerful Soviet

politicians, including Anatoly Dobrynin and Yuli Vorontsov, who realize the dangerous implications of such a Soviet policy, but they are unable to suggest an immediate economic substitute for the Saudi pipeline. That is why one might cast doubts on the sincerity of Soviet statements calling for a settlement in the Middle East. Such a settlement would undermine the political conditions which secure the Saudi pipeline.

The same is true of Soviet policy vis-à-vis Libya, an even more profitable source of foreign currency, as Libya reportedly pays the USSR in cash. The USSR would very much like to support Libyan belligerence in order to supply her with large quantities of arms, at the same time keeping Libya under control in order not to jeopardize the Libyans' ability to pay up.

HOW IRONIC is human history! Lenin came to power criticizing Western economic imperialism which profited from wars. Now the USSR itself practices a cynical economic imperialism and is economically interested in the continuation of hostilities in various regions to ensure its main source of foreign currency income is arms sales.

However, there are some options. If for some reason the foreign currency flow from Arab oil states via Tripoli or Damascus ceased, the USSR would not hesitate to come to terms with Israel, but not while the pipeline is still working.

Doubtless, Soviet politicians and economists realize that these pipelines are not eternal, and that is why the USSR is interested in leaving all options open in the Middle East in order to choose the most profitable at any moment. But, unfortunately, no Western trade agreement with the USSR could provide a substitute to the present situation.

The USSR has an enormous military industry and its products cannot be absorbed by the U.S. or other Western countries, nor does the

Dry Bones



USSR have much to offer the West in terms of exports.

The Soviet economy should be restructured. It also needs nuclear and conventional arms limitations, for which the USSR evidently is not prepared. The Soviet military-industrial complex does not permit it to introduce basic foreign policy changes.

Saudi Arabia is the most harmful country in the region, and it is quite surprising that American politicians claim that Saudi Arabia is a moderating force. This medieval and weak country can exist only by bribing her actual and potential enemies. By arranging money transfers to Moscow via Damascus, the Saudis have achieved their goal of keeping Syria under control and also bribing the USSR.

Arafat's so-called political "pow-

er" and "influence" is artificially derived from the Saudi Arabian money he receives. He simply administers the budget allocated him by the Saudis. Without it he would already have been a nonentity for a long time. Arab terror waged by Arafat and other terrorist groups is a multi-million business financed by the Saudis. There is hardly one case of terror which it hasn't funded.

Thus the conservative oil-producing Arab states are the major reason for the Middle East conflict, because in order to survive they finance the most radical and militant Arab elements with one purpose in mind—to channel all Arab social unrest towards Israel and the West.

It is high time for the U.S. to reappraise its Middle East policy and exclude such countries as Saudi Arabia from its list of "allies."

Stop the panic

Doris Lankin

and they are seeking immediate outlets of escape.

There is no doubt that South Africans can find quicker and easier solutions to their emigration problems in Melbourne or Houston than in Israel. Once they get to Melbourne they may not be completely lost to Zionism, but they will certainly be lost, for at least one or two generations, to Israel. And once they get to Houston, they will not only be lost to Israel, but they will be lost to Zionism and possibly even to Judaism.

It would appear to be more logical to say to South African Zionists: Whenever you are ready to come to Israel, we shall give you whatever help we possibly can. But until you are ready to come here, stay in South Africa, where your chances of re-

maining Zionists and Jews are better than anywhere else in the Diaspora and where the volcano you are ostensibly sitting on is not going to erupt overnight.

In addition, if I did not know that the whole fund-raising process is one of the most important elements in keeping Zionism alive in South Africa, I would say further to our good South African Jews:

Use the money which you have so generously donated to the United Israel Appeal, and tens of other Israeli institutions, to buy apartments for yourselves and your children in Israel, for the time when you can come and live here, to make

investments in Israel which will eventually give you and many others a living, and to help your children make a go of it in Israel until they can stand on their own feet.

For the fact is that Israel will survive without your donations; but whether the Israel which we classical Zionists envisaged as a light to the world will survive without the values, principles and know-how which only a substantial immigration from the Western countries can bring us, may be questionable.

As for those South African Jews who claim that they are not Zionists and are not interested in Israel—and there are such—I would say to them: If you are not Zionists, then you presumably regard South Africa as your homeland, or fatherland.

Why then do you not stay in your

own country and help it to solve its problems in a peaceful and constructive manner for the benefit of all sections of the population, instead of deserting it after having enjoyed all its benefits, and then salving your consciences by attacking it from a safe distance. Because you will find that contemptuous dismissal of loyalty to anything or anyone will boomerang eventually and leave you festered and friendless in a hard, cold world.

In short, instead of trying to promote aliyah to Israel, by frightening South African Jews out of their wits, let us encourage them to start taking measures, from today, to make their aliyah as easy and untroublesome as possible. Let us assure them that they will be warmly received whenever they come, and let us hope that they will remain in South Africa until they take the decisive step of aliyah to Israel.

The writer is the Post's former legal editor, who recently returned from South Africa.

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Yosef Goell's second attack on one of the basic pillars of the rule of law, namely that the policeman shall not be judge, jury and executioner as well ("Limits to law," May 30) forces me to overcome the inertia which prevented my dispatch of an answer to his first assault (last August, following the acquittal of Aluf Mordechai). For several columns of his article one might have thought that he had cooled off. Even if he argued, wrongly in my opinion, that we should imitate the several cases of suspension (or violation) of normal justice under the pressure of "security" considerations which he cited (e.g. the detention of the Japanese Americans in World War II, the dropping of murder charges against some of the 1,000 terrorists recently "exchanged" by Israel), it looked as if he would at least steer clear of repeating his earlier direct approval of the killing of terrorists after their capture by the security forces.

Unfortunately, in the last column, he proceeds to do exactly that. He suddenly announces that he has no idea whether the allegations that orders were given (from on high) to kill the captives are true, but that in his view "this is not the issue" because "there is no such thing as the crime of murdering terrorists." What then is the issue? Quite apart from the absolutely horrendous implications of this position, there seems to be a certain hypocrisy here: For if there is no such crime, how can Goell earlier refer to the "very serious charges" levelled against the head of the GSS? If the original order and act itself is no crime, then why should a "cover up" against a public relations exercise in "investigating" whether this act was committed be regarded (at least by Goell) as a "very serious charge"? Goell positively urges hypocrisy ("I would expect that for the sake of public relations, prime ministers and defence ministers not be seen too openly to be issuing such orders").

Goell at least makes one attempt to support his position (in effect a recommendation of both murder and the grave subversion of the system of criminal justice) by reference to an objective fact: namely, "that

THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

Israel has ruled out the death penalty." He alludes, of course, to the stimulus which this fact (and the tradition of exchanging even terrorist murderers for captive Israelis) may give to additional acts of terrorism.

But it should take minimal logic to see that the civilized response to this problem would be to demand the reform of one or both of these policies (they are no more than that). Does Goell really prefer, on careful judgment, to throw out the baby with the bathwater, and to demolish the basic structure of justice simply to circumvent these obstacles? I appeal to him (and to like-minded members of the political establishment and the public) to realize that it is precisely this sort of morally feeble preference for the hypocritical alternative, which has brought about the repeated scandals and the loss of confidence in our leaders which he rightly deplors. (In effect, in this case, both he and our politicians say: "Better to pretend that we are too pure for any form of capital punishment, and to give secret orders to kill prisoners, than to admit that we cannot afford to forgo capital punishment in the case of terrorist murder.")

I submit that, until we rid ourselves of this growing habit of petty Machiavellianism, we will continue to be counted among our own worst enemies.

RICHARD ABLIN

Jerusalem.

Yosef Goell comments:
I realized when I wrote both articles that many readers would be

shocked by the idea of condoning the killing of captured terrorists without bringing them to trial. I myself am not overjoyed by the idea. But on considering the history of terrorism during the past few decades, I return to my previous conclusion: when terrorism turns from random to highly sophisticated attacks on helpless civilians, there is no civilized way to fight it effectively.

A democratic society should seek to keep its own unavoidable resort to counter-terror to a minimum, but it should in no way shackle itself by legalistic considerations that are inapplicable to the state of small-scale, all-out war that terror represents. I repeat my stand: there is no such thing as murdering a terrorist; all identifiable terrorists should be considered outlaws and treated accordingly.

My reference to "very serious charges" against the head of the GSS was not to the circumstances of the killing of the two terrorists, but to the suspicion that he and other GSS agents had lied to official commissions of inquiry and had falsely accused a senior army officer. Permitting "wars of the Jews" to infiltrate the security services would constitute, to my mind, an exceedingly grave turn of events.

GOOD READ, INDEED?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I refer to Benny Morris' review of Ed McBain's *Lighting* (June 27). Do graphic accounts of sexual violence against women really constitute a "good read"? *Lighting* is nothing more than pornography passed off as fiction.

JULIET J. POPE

Oxford.

THE GSS PARDONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — David Landau (July 18) is perfectly entitled to associate with the minority which takes issue with the President on the Shin Bet pardons. But he is not entitled to distort the facts and to make insinuations as he did against the President.

To clarify matters, I wish to make it perfectly clear that the President acted in the interests of our national security on the basis of a clear understanding of the workings of our legal system and of our intelligence system and of the likely consequences of a continued hunt to our security services, as, incidentally, occurred to the CIA in the United States. The President has not changed his original position.

Mr. Landau's implication that the President concealed from Attorney General Harish former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir's opinion against pardons in advance of trial is utterly reprehensible and blatantly inaccurate to say the least. Contrary to what Mr. Landau asserts, that opinion was not addressed to the President, although the President was the recipient of a copy. Since when is it incumbent on the President to draw the attention of an attorney-general to legal precedent in general or to an opinion issued by a former attorney-general in his own office?

The President was and is under no

obligation to give legal advice to an attorney-general. The fact is that at least three attorney-generals have ruled the reverse of Professor Zamir's opinion on this issue. They include the incumbent Judge Harish, and Justice Haim Cohn who, during the presidency of President Ben-Zvi, recommended as the then attorney-general, three such pardons before proceedings were issued. Furthermore, a ruling in favour was given in the Supreme Court by Justices Agranat, Haim Cohn and Ben-Zion, and by Professor Amnon Rubinstein in his work on our constitutional law.

It is interesting to note that an opinion which coincides with Mr. Landau's views is a "learned opinion" but when it does not meet with his approval, it is "hardly relevant." An *obiter dictum* by the Supreme Court which enjoys full weight and authority in all our courts to this day becomes suddenly in Mr. Landau's eyes "hoary." The view expressed by the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Shamgar, in 1984 that the President has the right to issue such pardons, would presumably be considered "hardly relevant" if Mr. Landau had taken the trouble to apprise himself of it before publishing statements and allegations based on inaccuracies.

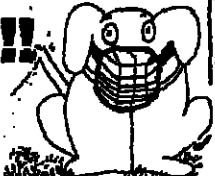
AMI GLUSKA,

Spokesman,

Jerusalem. The President's Office

Muzzle Your Mutt!!

Paragraph 9 of the ordinance on rabies control states: "The veterinarian must order the destruction of any dog which is not restricted by a leash and muzzled when on the street."



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